

## Progress in Lebanon Talks

### U.S. Drops Demand That Leftist Militias Be Disarmed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BEIRUT — A side issue that threatened to bog down talks on the Palestinian guerrilla presence in Beirut was circumvented Thursday when the United States dropped demands that Lebanese leftist militias be disarmed, Lebanese government sources said.

The sources also said that Lebanese Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan was expecting a memorandum from the Palestine Liberation Organization setting out its positions on several key issues for the first time in writing.

These include PLO withdrawal from West Beirut, disposal of its weapons, and proposals for a battalion of Palestinian combatants to be placed under Lebanese Army command.

Although the Palestinians continued to deny it publicly, Lebanese government sources said they have offered to pull out of the country subject to a range of conditions that include a token Israeli

withdrawal and the right to retain their weapons.

The Lebanese sources said the latest problems in the negotiations involve details such as whether the guerrillas would be allowed to take their families with them. Leftist sources said earlier that Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy, had been demanding that the leftists, but not Lebanon's Christian rightists, hand over their arms.

Mr. Habib has been in Beirut for more than two weeks acting as an intermediary, together with the Lebanese government, between Israel and the Palestinian guerrillas.

Leftist sources said Walid Jumblat, leader of the National Movement group of leftist Lebanese factions, favored the neutralization of all of Beirut and had been told by the government several days ago that any agreement would provide that arms would be laid down throughout the city.

They said Mr. Jumblat objected when he heard Wednesday from

Mr. Habib that the disarmament proposal did not apply to East Beirut, controlled by the rightist Christian Phalangist party which is cooperating with Israel.

It was not clear whether the demand had originated with Israel, but government sources said Mr. Habib had argued that the leftists should be disarmed because they had fought in the past alongside the Palestinians and their Syrian allies. Israel is also demanding that the PLO be disarmed and leave Lebanon as its price for lifting the siege.

An Israeli official said his country was "reaching the limit of our patience" for the negotiations. As if to underline this comment, Israeli jets staged a thunderous mock raid over the city for the second night in a row, dropping flares and smoke bombs while panicked residents ran into basements and bomb shelters. But the cease-fire declared last Friday continued to hold.

Mr. Habib held a fresh round of

meetings with Lebanese leaders on Thursday. Lebanese official sources said the United States had managed to extract a pledge from Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to give diplomatic efforts more time to achieve a settlement of the Beirut crisis.

Also Thursday, the French government sent Francis Guitmann, secretary-general of the Ministry of External Relations, and Bruno Delaye, a counselor to Claude Cheysson, the minister of external relations, to Beirut to hold talks with Mr. Habib, Mr. Wazzan and President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon. The two envoys are then scheduled to visit Israel, Jordan and Syria.

#### Moscow Supplying Relief

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A large group of Lebanese and Palestinian casualties of the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon will be flown to Moscow for treatment in the next few days, the Tass news agency said Thursday.

## Lebanese Irregulars Given Role By Israelis

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

SIDON, Israeli-Occupied Lebanon — The Israeli Army increasingly is allowing Lebanese Christian and Shiite militiamen favorable to the Jewish state to carry arms and act as irregular forces in areas under Israeli occupation.

The informal military role conferred on these groups, the Christian Phalangist militia, Maj. Saad Haddad's Israeli-sponsored "Free Lebanon" militia and Shiite Moslem guerrillas of the Amal organization, could turn out to be a new obstacle in already difficult efforts to restore sovereignty to the Lebanese government and its official army.

Both the United States and Israel have said that a strong Lebanese government is their goal. At the same time, Israeli policymakers have spoken privately of proposals to expand the area of southern Lebanon under Maj. Haddad's control and give their ally a stronger voice in whatever Lebanese political negotiations emerge from the institutional rubble left by seven years of conflict and Israel's devastating invasion.

Underlining the Israeli objectives, Prime Minister Menachem Begin said in Jerusalem Thursday night that he would "not leave Maj. Haddad in the lurch."

"I think he should take part in the central government," Mr. Begin told journalists. "He should be a member of the government."

#### Border Territory

The sight of irregular gunmen at checkpoints on Lebanese roads fits in with the history of this troubled country since civil war broke out in 1975 and central authority crumbled. The difference now is that Israel, as the occupying force, is allowing it to happen, and that Phalangist and Haddad militiamen are operating openly under Israeli protection in areas that formerly were strongly Moslem and pro-Palestinian.

This suggests that Israeli goals could include establishing a Phalangist military presence in traditionally Moslem areas, reaching toward Maj. Haddad's border territory, which in turn would expand northward by inclusion of Shiite villages with Amal units armed by Israel, the high Maj. Haddad said.

The Phalangist militia, which is allied with and receives arms from Israel, already controls East Beirut and Christian areas north and east of the capital. Adding it to a broadened Haddad area, controlled by Israel, would hand Israel a large portion of Lebanon guaranteed by friendly forces even if the Lebanese Army cannot take over effectively following an Israeli withdrawal.

Several developments indicate that Israel could be laying the groundwork for such a policy.

Phalangist militiamen were allowed to move into the Aley area in the hills east of Beirut along with Israeli troops who drove PLO



A woman held her son as she pleaded with an Israeli soldier near the southern Lebanese town of Sidon to let her visit her husband in a detention camp that holds dozens of suspected guerrillas.

## War Allows Saudi Arabia, Egypt To Bury Differences and Cooperate

By Jonathan C. Randal

Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Saudi Arabia and Egypt have overcome three years of estrangement to work in tandem to press the United States to use its influence with Israel to bring the Middle East peace process, according to well-informed Palestinian officials.

The timing of the Israeli invasion three weeks ago caught the Arab world at the height of another of its recurring periods of disarray. For the first several days, the response was tepid at best from the many states that have declared themselves the enemies of Israel and the protectors of the Palestinians.

With no military help from the radical Arab regimes that have traditionally supported them, except for Syrian troops, the Palestinians find themselves now depending on two of the conservative Arab states with which they have been fundamentally at odds in recent years.

Egypt and Saudi Arabia, Washington's closest Arab allies, have cooperated closely despite their lack of diplomatic relations to make clear to the Reagan administration the cost to the United States and all moderate Arab regimes of an Israeli assault on West Beirut.

Starting roughly two weeks ago, when Egypt and Saudi Arabia reportedly sent a stiff joint message to the United States, the two governments have pleasantly surprised the Palestinians, who have been abandoned there during their ordeal.

The Palestine Liberation Organ-

ization's new-found benevolence toward Egypt, which it considered a traitor before the invasion for signing a separate peace treaty with Israel, is symptomatic of a change of heart.

Boutros Ghali, the Egyptian deputy foreign minister, has met at least four times with PLO representatives during the past 10 days. Egypt has cooperated by sending an Egyptian-based brigade of

The clear intimation is that this would go beyond the narrow limits imposed by Israel on the stalled autonomy talks for the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Judging from comments by Palestinian officials, the PLO, once violently opposed to such talks, is now interested in the initiative.

One high Palestinian official maintained that the Egyptian government thought it possible that within the next few weeks there would be a meeting of Palestinian, Egyptian and American.

Palestinian officials point out now that with a weakened Syria no longer in a position to dictate to the PLO, the Palestinians could accept the Middle East peace proposals offered by Fahd last year.

That plan, which was thwarted by Syrian opposition, implicitly recognized Israel's right to existence by approving two key United Nations Security Council resolutions containing language to that effect.

While the Fahd plan has been emphatically rejected by Israel, it nonetheless marks an important shift in Arab thinking about the Jewish state.

#### Arabs Resume Talks

BAHRAIN (Reuters) — An Arab ministerial committee meeting in Saudi Arabia resumed talks Thursday on ways of countering Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

The six-member committee, composed of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria, Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization, met for five hours Wednesday in the Saudi summer capital, Taif.

Colombo, Sri Lanka — A hijacker who used fake dynamite to hold 25 passengers hostage aboard an Alitalia jet, returned to his native Sri Lanka early Friday, apparently a rich and free man.

The 32-hour hijacking ended when Sepata Ekanayake, 33, released his remaining hostages unharmed in Bangkok.

Sri Lankan police confiscated Mr. Ekanayake's passport, but the government apparently decided not to arrest him. Sri Lankan negotiators in Bangkok had promised no harm would come to him if he flew to Colombo.

Paid a \$300,000 ransom by the Italian airline, Mr. Ekanayake was allowed to board a regular commercial flight from Thailand to Sri Lanka, taking with him his Italian wife and son.

Mr. Ekanayake, who has a long record of drug smuggling offenses in Europe, was seeking police protection to safeguard him, his family and his money.

After the departure of the hijacker from Bangkok, the Sri Lankan ambassador to Thailand, Mahipala Abeyaratne, said the nature of dynamite that Mr. Ekanayake wore on a vest were fake.

The plane was hijacked on a flight between Rome and Bangkok. A Thai official who was in charge of the negotiation with the hijacker said Mr. Ekanayake's demands for the money and return with his estranged wife, Aldovandi, 28, and his son Pary, 3, had been met to safeguard the lives of the passengers and crew.

Whether he is going to be punished or what in Sri Lanka is not yet known, the official said.

## Reagan Says Public Needs No Details Of Haig Departure

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has told a nationally televised news conference that the "case was closed" as far as outgoing Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. was concerned, and he declined to give details about the circumstances that led to Mr. Haig's resignation.

"If I thought that there was something involved in this that the American people needed to know

Tax reductions may not have shifted burden from the rich, Page 3.

With regard to their own welfare, then I would be frank with the American people and tell them." Mr. Reagan said Wednesday night when asked whether people deserved to know more about Mr. Haig's departure.

Mr. Reagan added that he didn't "think there's anything that in any way would benefit the people to know [about the Haig affair] or that will in any way affect their good judgment."

Responding to other questions at the 36-minute news conference, his first since May 13, Mr. Reagan:

• Denied that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin had promised him in their June 21 White House meeting that Israeli forces would not enter Beirut. He said that what deputy White House press secretary Larry M. Speakes had "called a promise actually was a discussion in which, to be more accurate, the prime minister had said they didn't want to enter Beirut and that they had

not wanted to from the beginning."

• Insisted he would not relax the sanctions against supplying the Soviet Union with equipment for its Siberian natural gas pipeline as long as the Soviet government persisted in doing nothing to ease the repression in Poland.

• Promised the start of "brighter days" for the ailing U.S. economy, noting that the second installment of the three-year individual income tax cut he pushed through Congress last year was to take effect Thursday, along with a 7.4-percent cost-of-living increase in Social Security retirement benefits.

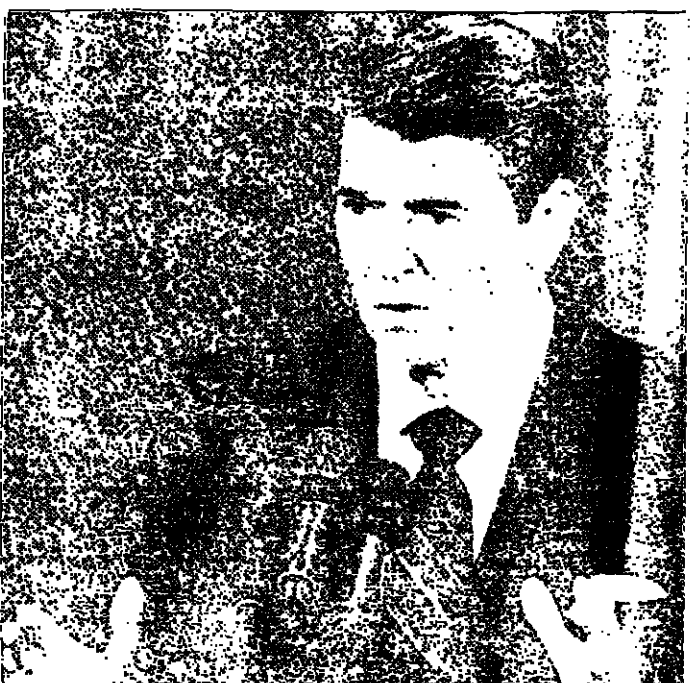
Mr. Reagan tried to avoid commenting on U.S. strategy in the Middle East except in general terms, saying that he had to walk a "very narrow line" because of diplomatic efforts to bring about peace in Lebanon.

But he did say that when Mr. Haig was replaced with Mr. Reagan's nominee, George P. Shultz, "there's going to be no change in policy" because that policy "comes from the Oval Office."

Answering other questions about policy in Lebanon, Mr. Reagan said that the United States had not been notified in advance of the Israeli invasion and regretted the bloodshed there.

But he also repeated the argument frequently made by Israel's spokesmen and defenders that the invasion was in response to terrorist attacks by the Palestine Liberation Organization across Israel's northern border.

Mr. Reagan said that the U.S.



President Reagan opening his White House news conference.

goals are to provide guarantees for that border and assistance in creating a strong central government in Lebanon, and the withdrawal of all foreign forces, "Syrians, Israelis and the armed PLO."

While the president had little to say regarding current U.S. sanctions against Argentina, he did say the United States had done its best to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Falklands crisis.

"It didn't happen," Mr. Reagan said. "And there was armed conflict and there has been a victor and a vanquished and now it's hardly the place for us to intervene in that."

Regarding the Soviet pipeline sanctions, Mr. Reagan said their imposition last December and their extension June 15 was a matter of principle. He said he was aware before he acted that there would be legal objections in Eu-

rope to his stand because of contracts to deliver the equipment.

"I understand that it's a hard sell" for the Europeans, Mr. Reagan said. "We tried to persuade our allies not to go forward with the pipeline for two reasons. One, we think there is a risk that they become industrially dependent on the Soviet Union for energy. The second thing is the Soviet Union is very hard-pressed financially and economically today."

The president's opening statement at the conference dealt with the U.S. economy. "Too many Americans are still hurting," he acknowledged, "and we are beginning to make progress."

He said, "If we stick to our plan, if we keep the Congress from going back to its runaway spending, the recovery will take hold, strengthen and endure."

Mr. Reagan, who in the past has

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## New Envoy Sees EEC-U.S. Impasse

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Sir Roy Denman, the European Economic Community's outspoken trade negotiator and its next ambassador to Washington, says that it may be a while before heavily strained transatlantic relations improve and that, in the meantime, they may even worsen.

"We definitely are going through a bad patch over the Siberian pipeline, steel, agriculture and other issues — I'm not excluding that the situation with [Reagan] administration will get worse," Sir Roy said in an interview at the headquarters of the EEC Commission in Brussels shortly before his appointment was approved Wednesday.

Sir Roy, 58, who will take his new position about the middle of September, will replace Roland de Kergorlay of France, who will be returning to the commission as an adviser after having served in Washington for two years. Sir Roy's replacement is still being discussed, but knowledgeable EEC insiders said the odds strongly favored Leslie Fielding, also British, who is the EEC representative in Tokyo.

In Wednesday's interview, Sir Roy reiterated earlier EEC threats of retaliation against recent U.S. actions on the pipeline and EEC steel, which is being actively encouraged by France and West Germany. He said that a range of countermeasures was being readied in the EEC and member-nation capitals, including lawsuits, complaints against the United States in international trade bodies and other "practical action."

He said the actions could involve measures directed against U.S. companies operating in the EEC under the DISC system. The initials stand for the Domestic International Sales Corp., a U.S.



Sir Roy Denman

government body that provides tax advantages for export companies. Sir Roy said that the EEC considers DISC "a clear export subsidy," and that the system could be considered illegal under trade rules of the general agreement on tariffs and trade.

"And we have not yet gone into the agricultural nest when speaking of retaliation," said Sir Roy, who as the EEC's director-general of external relations for the past five years, has acquired firsthand knowledge of the inner working of U.S. exports to the Community. Last year they increased to just more than \$52 billion — \$9 billion in farm products, mainly soybeans and soybean products, which have entered the EEC duty free.

Sir Roy would not say whether the EEC would specifically tax or otherwise act on soybean imports,

but he added, "It is not to be excluded."

"I hope things do not deteriorate further, but right now our trade relations with the United States are the worst I have seen since the end of the war," he said.

#### The Steel Question

He said he did not see any immediate prospects for negotiations or trade-offs with Washington over the sensitive issues, the notable exception being the steel question. He indicated that U.S. and EEC officials might shortly "patch up something" on steel — possibly an agreement that would limit EEC steel exports to the U.S. market.

"But I would be reluctant to speculate on trade-offs, particularly regarding East-West issues," he said. He was responding to reports from senior U.S. government officials that Washington might consider relaxing the ban on European supplies and technology for the Siberian pipeline if EEC nations tightened export credits and financing to the Soviet Union.

What is certain, on both sides of the Atlantic is that Sir Roy is probably the man best suited for tackling the tough issues.

"Roy will certainly have one of the most difficult jobs on the embassy circuit, but he is admirably well-suited for it — he is provocative, thoughtful and tough," said a senior U.S. diplomatic official.

EEC officials, as well as the U.S. diplomatic source, discounted reports in Brussels that the new position is something of a demotion, stemming from Sir Roy's less than warm relations with his immediate boss, Wilhelm Hufschmidt, EEC commissioner for external relations.

"Maybe he will be somewhat less powerful in Washington, but he certainly will be highly effective there," a commission official said.

## U.K. Attacks U.S. Ban on Gas Pipeline

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher criticized the United States on Thursday for attempting to thwart contracts by foreign companies supplying parts for the pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

"The question is whether one very powerful nation can prevent existing contracts being fulfilled; I think it is wrong to do that," Mrs. Thatcher said before the House of Commons.

Mrs. Thatcher's rebuke was made a day after the Board of Trade warned the Reagan administration that local companies may be prohibited from complying with the embargo. Under the terms of Wednesday's order, U.S. subsidiaries would have to comply with British law rather than U.S. law.

It was the first firm expression of defiance by a Western European nation affected by the ban.

The dispute began in December when President Reagan responded to the imposition of martial law in Poland by banning the sale of U.S. oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union. Less than two weeks ago, Mr. Reagan broadened the ban by extending sanctions to foreign companies producing such equipment under U.S. licenses.

British companies are believed to have a total of about £190 million (\$340 million) in orders for the pipeline, with the largest a £104-million contract by Brown Engineering of Scotland to supply turbines and spare parts. The rotors are a product of General Electric Co. technology, however, and U.S. experts here say six rotors are already installed in the turbines.

The turbines would come under Mr. Reagan's ban, and the Brown Co. is understood to be seeking alternative sources.



The estranged wife of the hijacker of an Alitalia jet in Bangkok boards the plane after coming from Rome as he had demanded.

## Thais Permit Hijacker to Return Home

United Press International

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Whether he is going to be punished or what in Sri Lanka is not yet known, the official said.

## Deng Is Said to Favor Control of Hong Kong

Reuters

HONG KONG — Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping said he wished to restore China's sovereignty over Hong Kong but promised to try to maintain the territory's prosperity, a popular Hong Kong magazine has reported.

The semi-monthly Pai Shing said Mr. Deng made his statements to a group of pro-Peking journalists, businessmen and trade union leaders from Hong Kong and Macao in Peking on June 15. The British lease on a major part of Hong Kong expires in 1997. The Chinese government does not recognize the lease as a binding document.



# Beirut Green Line Divides East's Heaven From West's Hell

By William E. Farrell  
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — There are two very distinct cities of Beirut separated by a ravaged no-man's-land called the Green Line. One of these Beirut, the Christian east side, goes about its relatively normal life as if West Beirut did not exist.

In predominantly Moslem West Beirut, frightened residents are poised for an expected Israeli invasion to rout between 5,000 and 7,000 Palestinian guerrillas who are tucked away in houses and side streets all over the quarter. The western section of the city is atrophying.

Shops are closed, the streets are filthy and deserted, there are shortages of basic necessities, refugees seek shelter in parks and hallways, and car bombs, a particularly vicious form of random violence, go off sporadically.

Driving across what is called the Museum crossing of the Green Line is like strolling through a hog wallow of dirt and debris.

By normal standards, East Beirut is not a pretty place, since it bears the scars of bullets and shells from earlier civil strife, particularly last spring and

summer when Christian militiamen and Moslem guerrillas mercilessly pummeled each other for weeks.

By the abnormal standards prevailing here, East Beirut is a haven. Many have fled to that section and north to the port of Jounieh, including diplomats and foreigners.

Jounieh has private swimming clubs. Water skiers disport themselves and sun worshippers get tans while their fellow citizens in West Beirut wait behind closed doors.

At East Beirut's Alexandre Hotel on Wednesday, several little boys played with cap pistols in the lobby in a country where practically everyone is armed to the teeth with real weapons.

The streets were filled with shoppers. Cafes with gay parasols over the tables sold coffee and liqueurs.

## Israeli Presence

For someone who had spent three weeks in West Beirut, it was pleasant to be able to walk the streets without feeling fearful or fearful. The right-wing Christian militia controlling East Beirut has become smug about the fact that the section has become a refuge for many who dislike their politics.

The Israeli military presence is very evident on the fringes of East Beirut. Armored personnel carriers and jeeps rumble along a narrow road leading to the mountains.

At one point Wednesday, the madness of the political and military situation was illustrated by a traffic jam in which military vehicles of the Christian militia, the Lebanese Army and the Israeli Army were stalled, interspersed by dozens of civilian cars.

Two Israeli buses marked Egged Tours Air Conditioned rolled by, carrying Israeli journalists who had come from Tel Aviv and Jerusalem to attend an Israeli military briefing.

At a roadside stall, Israeli soldiers bought cherries from a vendor. There is a mobile bank in the area, a big van labeled Bank Leumi, an Israeli firm, that moves about changing Israeli shekels into Lebanese pounds.

At a restaurant called Kasr el Bacha, a group of Israeli soldiers dined at a table next to a Lebanese family in an outdoor setting of trellised vines.

Goods are plentiful. Teen-agers walk the streets in designer jeans and shorts. The humidity is intense in both Beirut, and people here are sweat-soaked day

and night. But those in East Beirut can take a short ride up into the hills and find the solace of a breeze among the villas and the terraced gardens.

The hills are beautiful. Flowers are everywhere. Far below one can see Beirut from a distance that is sufficient to think the place is tranquil.

Someone staying in West Beirut went to an appliance dealer to buy some electric fans because the west side's hotel air conditioning no longer functions and the rooms are infernos.

"You can't get these on the other side," the shopkeeper said.

It was time to return in a taxi whose driver charged \$175 for the risks he thought were inherent in the outing.

The Green Line was re-crossed. Credentials were shown to militiamen at checkpoints where mounds of earth narrow the road. Some of those checking vehicles are very edgy about Israelis infiltrating into the west as civilians. Other checks are perfunctory, as if the guards felt it did not matter.

The only talk in West Beirut was of whether the quarter's fate would be determined by a political or a military solution. The waiting, nerve-shattering and debilitating continues.

## UN Charges Israel Tries to Discredit It

Replying to Complaint Of Pro-Guerrilla Bias

By Bernard D. Nossiter  
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — A senior United Nations official has said that Israel was trying to demonstrate that the United Nations was biased in favor of the Palestine Liberation Organization and hence unfit for peacekeeping in Lebanon.

The official spoke Wednesday in response to an Israeli complaint that arms had been found in a school run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinians (UNRWA). The Israeli also disclosed a Palestine Liberation Organization document suggesting that the UN Interim Force in Lebanon passed on military information to the guerrillas.

Both incidents are now being investigated, UN aides said. But the senior official, who characterized the document as "fairly bogus," contended that Israel was exploiting the episodes to blacken the name of the United Nations.

The future UN role in Lebanon is becoming a major issue. Israel wants troops from the United States to replace the peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon and to patrol a 25-mile-wide buffer zone along Israel's northern border.

### Military Observers

UN officials, supported by most members of the Security Council, want to enlarge the United Nations' role by placing military observers in Beirut between the PLO and the Israeli Army. If the present buffer zone in the south is to be enlarged, they hope it will be filled by an international force.

The arms cache was shown to reporters last week at the Sibilin Technical and Teacher Training Institute, a vocational school near Sidon. There, Israeli officials displayed crates of rockets and boxes of rifle ammunition.

Wednesday, Olof Rydbeck, UNRWA's high commissioner, said that an aide was investigating the affair. He said the school had been closed since Israel invaded Lebanon on June 6 and had been occupied by Israeli forces since June 22.

The Israeli government has formally protested to Mr. Rydbeck, saying: "UNRWA camps were found to contain veritable fortresses with bunkers and immense stocks of armaments and ammunition. The Sibilin training center served as a cover for a PLO training facility for terrorists with the United Nations flag flying over it."

The note said that the discoveries confirmed a symbiotic relationship between UNRWA and the PLO and accused the agency of "suppressing" revelations of the true nature of the PLO's involvement in the activities of UNRWA.

### Warned of Attacks

The captured document, translated by the Israeli Army, was labeled "top secret" and dated May 26, 1981. It quoted a PLO commander as saying that UN peacekeepers had warned of Israeli attacks on Nabatieh and other Lebanese towns. The senior UN official dismissed this message as "not very convincing, not very convincing." He said the places were all obvious targets for Israeli planes.

"The idea that we were passing secret information from the Israeli Defense Forces to the PLO is nonsense," the official said. "We were always warning the PLO against provoking attacks."

A partial summary of just such a warning was intercepted by Israel and distributed by its diplomats 11 days ago. This release was apparently intended to justify Israel's invasion. The Israeli authorities, however, withheld a portion of the document that accused Israel of aggressive behavior.

### Green Light

Mr. Schmidt finally suggested a figure of 28.5 billion marks, which the Cabinet approved Thursday morning after parliamentary groups sat late into the night to give the chancellor's plan the green light.

A press statement on the agreement said the budget aimed to prevent tax increases next year, while keeping the social security network intact and making real attempts at savings.

The budget also takes steps to restrict multinational companies from importing overseas losses to offset taxes and to reduce tax relief for married couples with higher incomes.

### Moon Marries Thousands

United Press International

NEW YORK — The Rev. Sun Myung Moon officiated Thursday at the marriage of 4,150 young men and women of the Unification Church, whose marriages were prearranged by Mr. Moon, at Madison Square Garden.

## Greece, Cyprus Said to Seek UN Aid

ATHENS — Greece and Cyprus decided Thursday to seek further United Nations help in securing the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cyprus, informed sources said.

They said that Greek Premier Andreas Papandreu and Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou had agreed to work for a new UN resolution that would increase pressure on Turkey to pull out its troops. Turkey had maintained about 17,000 troops in northern Cyprus since it invaded it in 1974.

A 1980 UN resolution called for unspecified measures to ensure implementation of previous UN appeals for a Turkish-Cypriot community talks between the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities. Both Greece and Cyprus now feel that these talks have little chance of success, diplomatic sources say.

## Tass Denies New SS-20 Deployment

MOSCOW — Tass news agency Thursday vigorously denied a U.S. charge that the Soviet Union had stationed new SS-20 missiles west of the Ural mountains since announcing a deployment freeze in March. "All this is a lie and a malicious lie at that," the agency said.

Richard Burt, assistant secretary of state-designate for European affairs, told a North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting in Brussels Wednesday that the Soviet Union had recently completed additional SS-20 bases in breach of the unilateral freeze.

"Mr. Burt knows he is lying and this is also known by those circles in Washington and NATO that handed him for publication a deliberate and badly concocted falsehood," Tass said. "The Soviet Union has not only ended the further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the country but is already effecting a reduction of substantial number of such missiles."

## Pay Issue Threatens Italian Coalition

ROME — Premier Giovanni Spadolini consulted President Sandro Pertini on Thursday as a fierce dispute over wage indexation threatens to destroy his year-old government.

A communiqué issued after the meeting said Mr. Spadolini would go to Parliament next week for a critical test of his five-party coalition ability to survive. A stormy eight-hour Cabinet session lasting into the early hours Thursday failed to end a deep split between the leading coalition parties over the linking of wages to inflation.

Political sources said the parliamentary test would come July 8 when the Senate will vote on an economic policy motion proposed by the coalition's dominant Christian Democratic Party. Mr. Spadolini would have no option but to resign if the dispute led to the motion's defeat, they said.

## Probe Set of Illicit Sex in Congress

WASHINGTON — The staff of the House Ethics Committee will begin an investigation into charges that several members of Congress have had illicit sex with teen-age House pages, the panel's chairman announced Thursday. The FBI and the Justice Department earlier confirmed that they were also investigating the charges.

Rep. Louis Stokes, Democrat of Ohio, said that he has told the committee staff to "commence immediately a thorough investigation of media reports of charges that members have Congress have provided official acts in return for sexual favors."

He said that "these serious charges and the jurisdiction of this committee will be fully invoked to immediately and thoroughly investigate every aspect of these charges."

Wednesday, CBS News reported that several congressmen were being investigated on the subject.

## Guatemala Repudiates Belize Pact

GUATEMALA CITY — Guatemala's new military president, Gen. José Efraín Ríos Montt, has refused to recognize the independence of a neighboring Belize. He has also proclaimed a state of siege to limit what he called the final battle against leftist guerrillas in Guatemala.

His action Wednesday on Belize marked a repudiation of an agreement signed in 1981 by his country, Belize and Britain, and it was the first time Guatemala's new military government has pressed the century-old claim over Belize, which became independent in September.

The junta leader, who proclaimed himself president three weeks ago, said special courts would order death sentences for Guatemalan guerrillas guilty of murder, sabotage, terrorism or treason.

## Rights Charges Filed Against Turkey

PARIS — France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands filed complaints Thursday with the European Commission for Human Rights in Strasbourg, alleging violations of human rights, political repression and torture in Turkey.

A statement by the French External Relations Ministry said France was filing its complaint because of concern over reports that alleged that "basic principles concerning human rights were not being applied in Turkey."

The commission will examine the complaints and then produce a report with a concluding opinion to the Committee of Ministers of the 21-nation Council of Europe. Turkey could be expelled from the Council of Europe if it were to be found responsible for violations of the human rights of its citizens.

## Haughy Faces Vote of Confidence

DUBLIN — Irish Premier Charles Haughy Thursday defended his four-month-old minority government against a no-confidence motion in Parliament. The vote on the confidence motion was to be taken late Thursday.

The motion was presented by the main opposition party, Fine Gael, after the government was defeated Wednesday night on a private member's proposal seeking state aid to re-open a towel factory.

Opening the confidence debate, Mr. Haughy argued that his government was making progress on the economy and he defended his policy of neutrality during the Falklands conflict between Britain and Argentina. Political sources said that Mr. Haughy's Fianna Fail administration was expected to survive the opposition's attempts to force a second general election this year.

## Britain Says POW Died Accidentally

LONDON — A British marine shot and killed an Argentine prisoner April 25 because he mistakenly thought the prisoner was trying to sabotage an Argentine submarine damaged in the recapture of the Falkland Islands, dependency of South Georgia, a board of inquiry reported Thursday.

The military inquiry, conducted in the Falklands under terms of the Geneva Convention, said the shooting of an Argentine submarine officer, Primer F. Artuburo, was the result of a "breakdown in communication" and was "an unfortunate accident."

Government lawyers were said to be still studying the report. But the Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, said the board recommended that the unidentified marine who shot the prisoner should not face a court-martial.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

## Lebanese Irregulars Given A Military Role by Israelis

(Continued from Page 1)

estonian guerrillas and Syrian troops eastward in heavy fighting last week. The region had been controlled for years by Druze militiamen under the command of Walid Jumblat, Lebanon's overall leftist Moslem leader allied with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Phalange takeover seemed likely to cause friction. The Druze and Maronite Christians of Lebanon's mountain villages have a tradition of hostility dating from 19-century massacres. Intensified by the recent civil war, by early this week, clashes had broken out between Phalange and Druze gunmen, leading Israeli troops to move between the feuding militias.

An attempt to disarm the Druze failed. But Defense Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel ordered Israeli militiamen from abusing Druze in the areas newly under Christian control. He did not order the Christians to leave.

Phalange militiamen, wearing their uniforms with "Lebanese" written on the chest, were seen walking freely around Sidon and entering Israeli military headquarters here. This coastal town, about 25 miles (40 kilometers) south of Beirut, traditionally has been strongly Moslem. Christian militiamen, standing alongside Israeli troops and sporting the traditional Lebanese pistol stuck in their belts, were seen checking Lebanese cars at a barrier at the entrance to Sidon. Their organization was not determined, but Maj. Haddad has been given authorization to help monitor the return of Shiite families from besieged Beirut back to their villages in the south. Israel has restored local and nominal authority to local grandees here but they were nowhere in the vicinity of the checkpoint.

Israeli insistence on disarming Palestinians and their Lebanese Moslem allies in Beirut does not apply to the Christian Phalange, Israel's ally. This means the Lebanese Army, which is to take over in West Beirut, would remain less powerful than the Phalange irregulars in East Beirut.

## South Africa Retreats From Press Licensing; U.S. Called Influential

By Allister Sparks

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government in a move widely believed to reflect a new responsiveness to U.S. diplomacy since the Reagan administration came to power, has backed off from plans to license journalists and thus increase controls over the press.

Instead, the newspapers are to set up a new council of their own design with powers to reprimand and fine papers that breach a code of conduct but not with powers to strike journalists from a register of practitioners.

The government is to formally recognize the new council. Editors have expressed concern that this may open the way for an indirect system of governmental control of the press. For the moment, however, most editors agree that it is far less ominous than the threatened licensing system, and they say it may actually improve their situation.

David Dalling, spokesman on news affairs for the opposition Progressive Federal Party, thinks the Reagan administration's influence was a major factor that led the government to hesitate to implement its original plan for restricting news organizations.

"This is difficult to quantify," Mr. Dalling said, "but I know the Americans have made a prominent issue of press freedom, and the government is reluctant to do anything that will cool its relationship with the Reagan administration."

## After 20 Years, South African Is Freed From Ban

United Press International

JOHANNESBURG — Believing she has "won this round" with the government, Helen Joseph on Thursday enjoyed her first day in almost 20 years without a banning order.

Mrs. Joseph, 77, was the first person in South Africa to be placed under house arrest. That was on Oct. 13, 1962. She could not leave her house, except to report daily to the police. For nine years she could not have visits by friends, attend gatherings or be quoted.

In 1971, the government granted permission for her to receive emergency treatment for cancer. In the hospital, she was allowed one visitor at a time.

Born in Britain, Mrs. Joseph came to South Africa from India in 1931 and entered "resistance politics" at the age of 50. Speaking from her home in suburban Johannesburg, she said: "It's a great day. I'll never ban myself. I look forward now to attending political gatherings and to speaking at meetings on campus."

"I feel they won't ban me again today," she said. "I think I've won this round."

## Chirac Denounces Plan To Decentralize Paris

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The Socialist government has proposed to decentralize the Paris city administration and drastically reduce the authority of conservative Mayor Jacques Chirac, who immediately said the plan was nothing but a political power play.

The unexpected measure was announced Wednesday after the weekly Cabinet session of President François Mitterrand. A Cabinet communiqué said the proposal conformed with the Socialist administration's wish to decentralize the government.

The proposed legislation could endanger Mr. Chirac's re-election in 1983 by eliminating direct voting and replacing it with election by delegates from the 20 arrondissements. In any case, the mayor's office would become little more than a ceremonial post, as it was before the city charter was changed five years ago before the Socialists took power.

Mr. Chirac, a former premier who also leads the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic party and is the most powerful figure of the French right, is virtually assured of re-election as mayor if current laws regarding Paris remain intact. He said the government's plan would "break up Paris and considerably increase the cost of running it."

and he urged Parisians Thursday to mobilize against it.

Mr. Chirac charged that the proposal, which appears assured of passage by the Socialist-dominated parliament, was based entirely on "ulterior political motives."

"The city of Paris, capital of France, is threatened with dissolution and dislocation," Mr. Chirac said. He urged "all Parisians to mobilize to safeguard the unity of their city."

Under the bill, Paris would be divided along the boundaries of its present arrondissements, whose mayors and city councils would be elected by popular vote and given full municipal rights. The 20 municipalities together would still be called Paris.

The city council members in each district would elect delegates to a citywide Paris council, whose delegates would be in charge of nominating an overall mayor of Paris, but with most of his current power diffused among the separate ward governments.

Paris has 2.3 million residents. Conservatives control 13 of the 20 districts and the left seven. Most of the left's districts, however, are large working-class neighborhoods that account for 900,000 people, or about 40 percent of the city's population.

The Socialists' plan calls for proportional representation on the ci-



Gen. Reynaldo Benito Bignone, at left, received the presidential sash from Lt. Gen. Cristino Nicolaides during inauguration ceremonies Thursday at the government house in Buenos Aires.

## Bignone Inaugurated in Argentina After Efforts to Restore Junta Fail

By Kenneth Freed

Los Angeles Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Reynaldo Benito Bignone was sworn in as Argentina's president Thursday after a last-minute effort to restore Argentina's military junta collapsed.

Government and diplomatic sources said that the leaders of the air force and navy decided Wednesday against rejoining the junta, which had governed for more than six years, because they were not satisfied with the army's plans for returning the country to civilian rule. The three commanders disagreed, the sources said, over the date for elections and a candidate for a vice president in the interim government.

The air force and the navy pulled out of the junta June 22 to

protest the army's insistence that one of its own, Gen. Bignone, a retired general, be the new president and that elections not be held until March, 1984.

Gen. Bignone replaced Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri, who was forced out of office two weeks ago as a result of Argentina's defeat in the war with Britain over the Falkland Islands. The commanders of the army and navy refused to take part in the five-minute ceremony. Brig. Gen. Basilio Lami Dozo, the air force commander, stayed away entirely. Adm. Jorge Isaac Anaya, the navy commander, watched the inauguration from the audience of dignitaries.

The inauguration took place at the government house on the Plaza de Mayo. Gen. Bignone, 54, was sworn in by the army commander, Lt. Gen. Cristino Nicolaides, who is de facto ruler of the country.

From the outset of the governmental crisis that followed the loss of the war with Britain, the air force and navy sought to weaken the army's traditional hold on the government. After the army refused various proposals from the other two services to name a civilian president or turn the office over to Gen. Lami Dozo until elections could be held, the air force and navy quit the junta.

The idea of choosing a civilian vice president was put forth Monday in hopes of bringing the dissent services back into the junta in the interest of national unity. However, various government and diplomatic sources said, the three services could not agree on a candidate for civilian vice president.

The army reportedly said it would accept only if it were former Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli. However, the other services, particularly the air force, objected because Mr. Frugoli is associated closely with Gen. Galtieri and Gen. Nicolaides.

Air force sources said ranking officers opposed going ahead with the civilian vice president because the army gave no assurances that it would truly share power in the junta. Further, the sources said, the army refused to budge from its plan to hold elections in March, 1984. The air force wants it to be no later than July, 1983.

## Lagos Bans Deals With South Africa

Reuters

LAGOS — The Nigerian government has advised all federal and state government departments against dealing with foreign companies with South African connections, official sources said Thursday.

They said a circular, issued without publicity in February, stated that any foreign company wishing to bid for a contract or register as a company in Nigeria must declare that it had no business connections

with South Africa. Discovery of a false declaration would be sufficient grounds for canceling the contract or registration, the sources said.

They said the guidelines were intended to give more emphasis to Nigeria's hopes of ending apartheid and white domination in South Africa. Businessmen and diplomats said that they knew about the guidelines but that they knew of no loss of contracts or registration as a result of them.



Mayor Jacques Chirac

tywide council and would thus increase the left's role in city government and give them greater power in dispensing municipal jobs.

The daily Le Monde, which generally supports the government, came down hard against the proposal. In its first editorial since becoming editor-publisher, André Laurens called it a "political operation against the current mayor of Paris."

"Paris," Mr. Chirac said, "in the diversity of its neighborhoods, is one large solid living body which beats with one heart. It is unique and will stay that way."

## Schmidt Sees Reprieve In Budget Agreement

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Thursday that he believed his government would survive until the next elections in 1984 after his troubled coalition reached a last-ditch budget accord late Wednesday night.

Mr. Schmidt said he was very happy with the agreement on next year's budget, thrashed out in all-day Cabinet and party talks Wednesday after weeks of haggling had placed his left-liberal coalition in jeopardy.

The chancellor replied to a question about how close to collapse the coalition had come by saying: "About as close as the exchange rate of the dollar to its real value."

Mr. Schmidt said he had used his personal position as chancellor of the coalition, rather than as a member of the Social Democratic Party, to arrange a budget compromise between the two coalition parties.

### Recent Setbacks

He agreed with the view expressed earlier by Wolfgang Mischnik, parliamentary leader of the junior coalition partner, the liberal Free Democrats, that the alliance would hold until 1984.

The Free Democrats, stunned by recent setbacks in regional elections, had made a budget agreement a condition for staying in the



# Reagan's Tax Reductions May Not Have Shifted the Burden From Rich to Poor

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The tax cuts enacted through Congress last year, the Reagan administration has said, have shifted the burden of the tax burden onto the shoulders of the less affluent.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

The rich seem to have become more affluent as the recession deepens, says a new study. The study, by the Congressional Budget Office, found that the top 1 percent of households saw their income rise 10 percent in 1981, while the bottom 50 percent saw theirs fall 10 percent.

example, someone with three dependents who earns \$52,000 a year found his or her weekly take-home pay up \$13.40, while a similar \$15,600-a-year breadwinner will get only \$1.35 more.

Moreover, the highest tax rate was cut on Jan. 1 to 50 percent from 70 percent, a dramatic reduction that has the effect of sharply cutting the levy on gains from such things as stock market profits.

"The rich have gotten quite a lot out of this," acknowledged Bruce R. Bartlett, the top Republican staff member of the congressional Joint Economic Committee.

## Only in Static World

However, it is not at all clear that bigger tax cuts for the wealthy shift more of the burden to the less well off. This would only be the case, it appears, in a static world in which the tax cuts had no effect on economic behavior.

# State Treasuries Shrink Dangerously in U.S.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The average state is entering the new fiscal year with barely enough revenues in reserve to finance its operations for four working days, according to a survey by the National Governors Association and the National Association of State Budget Officers.

The impact of the recession and the slowdown in U.S. aid has caused the reserves to fall two-thirds in one year, from 4.5 percent to 1.5 percent of their expenditures, the study said.

In fiscal 1982, which ended Wednesday for most states, state revenues fell short of budgeted expenditures by \$4.1 billion, reducing the reserves to \$2.4 billion.

These figures, like the others, were based on estimates of budget officers earlier this year, often before legislative actions on taxes and spending were completed.

The survey, released Wednesday, documented the well-known fact that the recession has had its greatest impact in some of the Midwest industrial states and in the Northwest, with its dependence on timber and wood products.

Among the few states where the surplus is expected to be a sizable cushion are Wyoming, Alaska, Nevada, Montana, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and Kansas, all of which have

mineral, oil or gas resources. Nevada and Hawaii were the only nonenergy states in the relatively affluent group.

But they are the exceptions. According to the survey, 37 of the 50 states expected to spend more than they took in during fiscal 1982 and 25 expected to be in the same condition next year. And 37 said they would end 1982 with a balance of less than 5 percent of their expenditures, which is the minimum figure budget officers consider a safe margin for contingencies.

Many states showed a zero reserve for both fiscal years, reflecting the constitutional requirement to trim expenditures to available revenues to avoid a budget deficit.

strongly argued that a dramatic cut in tax rates could bolster savings, investment and the economy in general and thus yield a greater harvest of tax revenues than a set of higher rates. That benefit to the economy has yet to materialize, although supply-siders say the theory has yet to have a fair test.

In theory at least, the rich could pay an increased share of taxes even without this. The wealthy, finding their tax rates reduced, could have a greater incentive to earn additional income and could also be less inclined to shelter earnings. Thus, taxable income could grow fastest in the highest brackets.

## Previous Experience

This is what seems to have happened on both previous occasions when the United States made major tax reductions — the 1922, 1924 and 1926 cuts devised by Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon and the 1964 cuts under President John F. Kennedy. Conversely, when tax rates were raised sharply in 1932, the biggest reported income decline occurred in the highest tax brackets.

Today's critics of the reductions in business taxes, including far more generous depreciation allowances, maintain that the corporate income tax has been virtually abolished and has actually become negative for the many companies that

have bought other companies' tax credits.

The administration has in effect admitted that these breaks, which were designed to encourage investment in new productive capacity, went too far, and it has proposed a minimum tax for all corporations. This appears more political than economic, since the administration believes that corporations do not really pay taxes anyway because they pass on the cost to consumers or shareholders.

Overall, it appears that the tax cuts enacted last year may not be shifting the tax burden from rich to poor.

## Withholding on Dividends

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Republicans on the U.S. Senate Finance Committee reached agreement Wednesday night on a \$21-billion revenue-raising bill that would impose a 10-percent withholding tax on most dividend and interest payments.

In an attempt to win support, Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas, the committee chairman, offered to halve the holding period for long-term capital gains to six months.

## Different Bill

He hopes the committee will vote the bill out quickly for Senate action during July. The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, which has a Democratic majority, will probably write a bill that differs in important respects.

Administration officials said they succeeded in steering the Senate committee caucus away from several provisions that would amount to tax increases for individuals.

# Reagan Press Session Shows Silent Strategy

By Howell Raines  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's reluctance to discuss two major issues in detail at his latest news conference reflects a privately expressed feeling of a president that he should tackle sensitive subjects only under carefully controlled conditions.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

President Reagan's reluctance to discuss two major issues in detail at his latest news conference reflects a privately expressed feeling of a president that he should tackle sensitive subjects only under carefully controlled conditions.

## Protective Strategy

At the Reagan White House, a time-honored presidential tactic of using friendly questions, friendly questions and long answers has been elevated to the level of a protective strategy.

## Restrictive Attitude

It also demonstrates the Reagan administration's increasingly restrictive attitude toward the release of information about presidential decision-making and the White House inner workings.

## Confidentiality

The distaste of White House aides for the news conference format had its origin in a series of frequently challenged or corrected statements that marred such sessions in the first year of Mr. Reagan's term. The misstatements of journalists and political critics questioned the president's grasp of policy information.

## Accident

WASHINGTON — Several psychiatrists have said in Senate subcommittee testimony and in interviews that the law makes it too difficult to keep potentially dangerous persons like John W. Hinckley Jr. locked up in mental hospitals after they have been found not guilty of crimes by reason of insanity.

## Psychiatrists Criticize Law in Hinckley Case

By Stuart Taylor Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Several psychiatrists have said in Senate subcommittee testimony and in interviews that the law makes it too difficult to keep potentially dangerous persons like John W. Hinckley Jr. locked up in mental hospitals after they have been found not guilty of crimes by reason of insanity.

## Japan Mulls Response to IBM Case

United Press International

TOKYO — Premier Zenko Suzuki said Thursday that Japan will consider its national interests when deciding how to respond to U.S. charges that two of Japan's largest electronics firms illegally bought International Business Machines computer secrets.

## U.S. Soldier Dies in Crash

United Press International

FORT HOOD, Texas — A soldier was killed and another injured Wednesday in the collision of their jeep and an M-60 tank, an Army spokesman said.



**PRIEST AND WIFE** — The Rev. James Parker, 51, a former Episcopal priest, greets his wife, Mary Alma, during a Mass he celebrated this week in Springfield, Mo., the first since he became a Roman Catholic priest. Father Parker is the first married man to be ordained in the Western Rite Catholic Church in the United States. The pope has permitted such ordination of former Episcopalians since 1960.

# Reagan Refuses to Discuss Details of Haig Departure

(Continued from Page 1)

## Details of Haig Departure

It was too early to blame him for the economy because his policies had yet to take hold, on Wednesday seemed to begin to accept responsibility. He boasted of the decline in inflation since he took office, saying that because of this "the buying power of Americans is growing for the first time in years."

## Moral Justice

"The insanity plea is necessary to maintain our view of a moral justice," he continued. "In one form or another, it has served mankind for thousands of years. In a sense, it is the mark that separates us from the wild beasts."

## Spate of Proposals

Wednesday's hearing, at which seven psychiatrists testified, was held in connection with a spate of proposals to narrow or abolish the insanity defense to exclude persons like Mr. Hinckley.

## Hitachi Bias Settlement

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (UPI) — A subsidiary of the Hitachi corporation has agreed to pay \$250,000 to settle a California racial discrimination complaint that its Compton, Calif., television assembly plant favored Asian job applicants.

# U.S. High Court Rulings Indicate Era of Mandatory Busing Is Ended

By David U. Savage  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The era of mandatory busing in the nation's metropolitan school districts appears to be at an end — the result of increasingly restrictive court rulings, a political consensus that the cost is too high and the drastically diminished number of white children in city schools.

## U.S. Supreme Court

The U.S. Supreme Court on Wednesday ruled that limits on school desegregation voted in an election in the state of Washington are unconstitutional, but at the same time upheld an initiative by the voters of Los Angeles that put an end to large-scale busing.

## City School Districts

In these and previous rulings, the Supreme Court has made it clear that plaintiffs must demonstrate an intent by government officials to segregate children, a condition that requires lawyers to go back decades to show that segregation stems from the past. Most black children attending nearly all-black schools is not enough to trigger a court order.

## Poll of Parents

The vast majority of parents, white and black, oppose mandatory busing, although most profess to see value in integrated education. In a recent poll by The Boston Globe, four out of five black parents in Boston said they wanted the option of whether to bus their children. Only 14 percent supported the current mandatory busing.

Larry Johnson, attorney for the black parents in Boston, has appealed to U.S. District Judge Arthur Garrity to scrap the mandatory plan in favor of freedom of choice.

## City School Districts

Ultimately, demographics may be the deciding factor in settling desegregation lawsuits. The huge Los Angeles school district now has only a 22-percent white population, down from nearly 60 percent when the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People first sued in 1963.

## Cross-District Busing

City school districts in Detroit, Cleveland, Baltimore and other Eastern and Midwestern cities are nearing 90-percent minority populations. In addition, the courts have consistently refused to go along with cross-district busing.

## The Chicago System

The Chicago system, which has been fighting off the idea of citywide desegregation ever longer than Los Angeles, recently persuaded the Department of Justice to accept a broader voluntary approach. The population of white students in Chicago schools is 17 percent, falling about 2 percent yearly.

## St. Louis, a Federal Judge

In St. Louis, a federal judge recently accepted a new voluntary desegregation plan that allows black students to opt to attend mostly white schools in the suburbs and white suburban students to attend magnet schools in the

central city. The St. Louis schools have a 21-percent white population.

## Los Angeles Case

The NAACP and the American Civil Liberties Union still believe they can win a mandatory desegregation plan for Los Angeles through a case that will probably go to trial in November or December. District officials, however, are confident.

## U.S. District Judge A. Wallace

Tashima has already dropped state officials from the case, thus virtually ending the chance of a metropolitan desegregation order, and the judge will only consider events after 1990.

## In other Supreme Court action,

the cable television industry got a setback with the ruling that companies may not install cable or other equipment on the premises of an apartment building without compensating the landlord.

## The justices also ruled that

parents generally may not seek the help of federal courts in trying to win back children who have been taken away from them by state officials.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Judging Israel Fairly

From THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Israel is, or should be, morally "different" from other nations. So say the critics of its pre-emptive war against the PLO in Lebanon, in which uncounted civilians have died. Because Israel was born of the world's revolution over Hitler's genocide, the critics note, they hold it to a higher code, even in war. Some of these critics are from the Arab world. Are the critics right?

Their case is initially compelling because of the way the war unfolded. The Begin government, having reneged on its promises of "full autonomy" for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, lied when it said it wanted only a 25-mile corridor for the PLO. Subsequently, it has probably lied about, or at least suppressed, the number of civilian casualties.

Throughout, it has been less than honest — certainly unwise — in confusing the PLO with all Palestinian aspirations. And it has seemed obvious almost from the start that the slaughter in Lebanon was clearly disproportionate to any immediate PLO threat.

But even granting all that, there is another side. Critics of the civilian bloodshed in Lebanon fail to remember the much greater slaughter of civilians by which the PLO and Syria took over the country, by remaining indifferent until the Israeli intervention, the world has erected a cynical double standard.

That does not excuse Israel from the obligation to relate ends to means, but it surely explains why most Israelis now scorn the opinion of mankind. If the world wishes to counsel the Israelis, let alone give them moral lectures on why they must adhere to a higher standard, then let the judging be fair.

Why is it wrong for Israel to threaten tens of thousands in west Beirut to get at a few thousand remaining PLO fighters — but

not wrong for those fighters to hide in civilian neighborhoods, using innocent people as hostages? As The Economist reported while criticizing Israel's assault on Sidon: "Civilians trying to escape from the camp were shot, apparently by the guerrillas... Palestinian prisoners the Israelis sent in to plead for the civilians to be freed are also said to have been shot."

Why is it wrong for Israel to fight to restore a once-friendly Christian power in Lebanon — but not wrong for the PLO and Syria, with Arab League sanction, brutally to have destroyed that power?

Why is it wrong for Israel to let the PLO grow strong enough to make all of Lebanon its base — but not wrong for Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and others to support that buildup on someone else's territory and at Israel's expense?

Why is it wrong, woefully wrong, for Israel to ignore the aspirations of Palestinians who lost their roots to Zionism — but not wrong for other Arab nations to exploit the dispersed refugees while refusing for decades to partition the old Palestine?

Why, in short, should Israel be held to higher standards of moral conduct when most Arab states still deny it even the lowest attributes of nationhood: safe borders and legitimacy? Why should Israelis believe that what the PLO was allowed to do to Lebanon was not also its program for Israel?

Such brutal warfare requires more justification than Israel has so far provided. It needs to answer some hard questions. Even a less-embattled nation would feel obliged to follow so costly a triumph with a plausible, generous program for coexistence. Nonetheless, by fair standards, if it will finally accept the responsibility of its might, Israel deserves understanding for its plight.

## Costly Disinflation

From THE WASHINGTON POST:

The cruelty of this recession, and the long process of slowing down inflation, may have been in some degree inevitable. But it is a reproach to American policy that, despite much experience, the country can agree on no remedy to inflation beyond the kind of wringer that is now at work.

As usual, the people injured most severely are least to blame — people who understand neither what has happened to their previous prosperity, nor why. Most of them were leading steady, productive lives until, for reasons far remote from their shops and plants, they suddenly saw their livelihoods vanish.

The usual justification of the wringer is that it squeezes out the uncompetitive and inefficient. But things have gone far beyond that. When automobile production drops to half its previous level in three years, a lot of people are left out of work regardless of their skill and diligence. With inflation rates 10 percentage points higher than the interest rates, a great many businesses struggle regardless of the quality of their management. It is all very well to say that, in time, labor and capital will shift to stronger industries. But for families, relocating is wrenching and often impractical. As for capital, a vast amount has evaporated in bankruptcies and the long slide of the stock market.

There is no great mystery about the process under way. More than 20 years ago the American economy embarked on an enormous expansion, and people soon began to think it would last forever. Sometimes their employers told them so. Then, above all, the political leadership, of both parties, assured them that it was so. Of course, it wasn't.

## Other Editorial Opinion

### Hanging the Europeans

What is needed is more advance consultation, more restraint and more consistency in U.S. foreign policy. If Europeans had responded more quickly to American demands for discussion on a joint economic policy toward the Soviet bloc made before the Ottawa summit last year, we might not be at loggerheads now. Similarly, the United States should have realized that the unilateral imposition of more severe sanctions for martial law in Poland than those originally envisaged in NATO's contingency plans for Soviet intervention was needlessly provocative to the allies, as was the lifting of the grain embargo. The last thing the world needs in the midst of the deepest recession since the 1930s is politically inspired barriers to trade that could readily have been avoided. The least effective way for the United States to stand up to the Russians is to ensure that Europeans are constantly being hung for American principles that have been inadequately discussed.

— The Financial Times (London).

### When Necessity Is Luxury

How many cars does a poor country need? A lot, if it does not have an adequate mass

transit system in its large cities. The situation in Pakistan, as seen in its major urban centers like Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad-Rawalpindi, is quite evident. Motorcycles and cars are increasingly becoming a necessity. Mainly it is the car that determines a middle-class family's place and mobility in society.

The lack of a mass transit system is not the fault of those who are left stranded along roads that are clogged with cars. We should have been able to do without. This grave lapse of our public policy has led to multiple evils. If Karachi had, say, a proper subway, the economic as well as the social life of the metropolis would have been different. As it is, transport is the most painful aspect of civic life in Karachi.

Any price for a mass transit system will in the long run be economical. But we have opted for cars which obviously a normal salaried person cannot afford. It is also a measure of our economic planning and its sense of direction that two-wheelers and small cars are neither locally produced nor moderately priced. What is a necessity is also a luxury. The stress seems to be on traveling in style and comfort and at a higher speed. But what is the direction in which we are traveling — and where will this take us in the end?

— Dawn (Karachi).

# U.S. Foreign Policy Is Still Up for Grabs

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — George Shultz has one big advantage over his temperamental predecessor, Alexander Haig. That is his cool personality, which takes him unscathed through the bureaucratic wars. But he will have to fight doggedly if American foreign policy is to be steered in a period of intense pressures. At the moment, the Middle East and Europe are the hot points where decisions have to be made almost daily. It appeared during President Reagan's European trip that underlying questions had been resolved, and that Haig and his "multilateralist" approach to cooperation with allies and negotiation with Moscow had come out on top. Now we know that was an illusion.

The misperception is one reason for the burst of allied anger. The Europeans feel they still don't know the Reagan administration's basic guidelines. Moscow must be at least as uncertain.

When is a Washington decision a decision, and what does it foretell? Despite the series of unequivocal presidential speeches and a package of proposals on arms control, the world is back to reading tea leaves. The most crucial issue, both for peace and foreign relations, is the outlook for the two sets of U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva.

The Euro-missile talks, which began last year, and the START talks, launched this week, are not likely to near a make-or-break point for at least another year. The fight in Washington to come up with an initial U.S. position also took too long. The outcome was a compromise, but only on the first steps. It was by definition an incomplete decision. Bureaucratic battles will continue.

The essential unanswered question is whether the United States really wants agreements enough to bargain for them, or whether it has agreed to talk so as to gain political elbow-room to push through a full arms buildup program.

Negotiating tactics prevent disclosure of possible fallback positions at this early stage. But the bureaucratic infighting did not really settle priorities, and there are bound to be rearranged struggles about the U.S. stand within the administration. The issue will be whether to offer inducements to the Russians if they show willingness to be flexible.

Shultz will have the same people to argue against Haig, if he wants to keep the negotiations going. Edward Rowley, chief negotiator for the strategic talks, has said that obviously an agreement can only be reached if the Russians find adequate elements in it to improve their own security as well as that of the United States. But security measures that block the Soviet-European gas pipeline show that an important Washington faction is still more determined on a long-term effort to overthrow Moscow than on curbing the arms race.

It has been made clear that U.S. rearmament plans are being pressed. While that is explained as a necessary use of strength to get Soviet concessions, there is no decision yet which way to go when the moment of truth actually comes. Shultz must prepare long ahead for the struggle it will provoke within the administration.

The argument that the Russians will not budge

unless the United States stands tough is countered by the argument that Moscow will make no more than empty propaganda offers if it doesn't think the United States is really interested in arms control. These are delicate as well as fateful negotiations that cannot be managed without a perfectly clear sense of purpose in Washington.

That does not now exist. Reagan evidently remains torn between an instinctive ideological hostility to the Soviets and the need to live in the world beyond America's control. Shultz's task, with support from State Department experts, will be to continue to rub right-wing noses in the stubborn real problems that will not yield to ideological purity.

All of the people who catch the president's ear are essentially hard-liners. But some have a better sense than others of what is practical and possible, and Shultz will have to speak up firmly if their voices are not to be drowned out.

There has been a remarkable mushrooming of citizens' groups. More people are looking outward again with an awareness that their lives are affected by what goes on beyond city or even national limits. This revival of the traditional American civil response offers a corrective to the deteriorating world climate with allies as well as adversaries.

Less public feuding from the administration will help ease international relations. But it will not be enough if decisions go the wrong way by default. Foreign policy is still up for grabs.

The New York Times.

## Consensus For Israel Is Cracking

By Anthony Lewis

PARIS — François Mitterrand is the best friend Israel has had in the Elysée Palace for years: a French president who made a point of visiting Israel early in his term of office, and one with close personal connections to the Jewish community of France. So his reaction to the war in Lebanon is a signal to heed.

Mitterrand was muted in his first comments. Then, as the objectives of the Israeli invasion escalated, he became strongly critical. He made diplomatic moves to keep Israel from pressing on into Beirut. He urged the summit meeting of the European Community to try to prevent "the annihilation of the Palestinian people."

The Israeli drive has been a military triumph, but it has cracked the moral and political consensus that sustains Israel abroad and at home. In France the Lebanese war has produced signs of division even in the Jewish community, which in recent years had become more outspoken in behalf of Israel. There was a protest against the invasion by 500 leading Jewish intellectuals.

European support matters much less to Israel than U.S. support. But in America, too, there is much evidence of troubled feelings about Israel's actions. It is known that Israel's sweep to Beirut worried President Reagan and his advisers, even though Secretary of State Haig had effectively encouraged it. Commentators long supportive of Israel have been critical.

The American Jewish community has on the whole remained publicly supportive or silent, but underneath there is concern. Television pictures of Israeli bombs smashing apartment houses in Beirut, and of children with amputated limbs, have left troubled consciences. Americans are not likely to be impressed by Prime Minister Begin's statement that those who bombed Dresden in World War II have no right to criticize Israel's bombing of Beirut. We deplore both. But by far the most important part of the consensus is in Israel itself. And there again the signs of division are now unmistakable. They are found in the Knesset, in the press and — most tellingly — among soldiers.

Hirsh Goodman, the highly respected military correspondent of The Jerusalem Post and a former paratrooper, reports on a revealing episode. He was at the first in Lebanon with two other military correspondents when they were confronted by men from four top Israeli units.

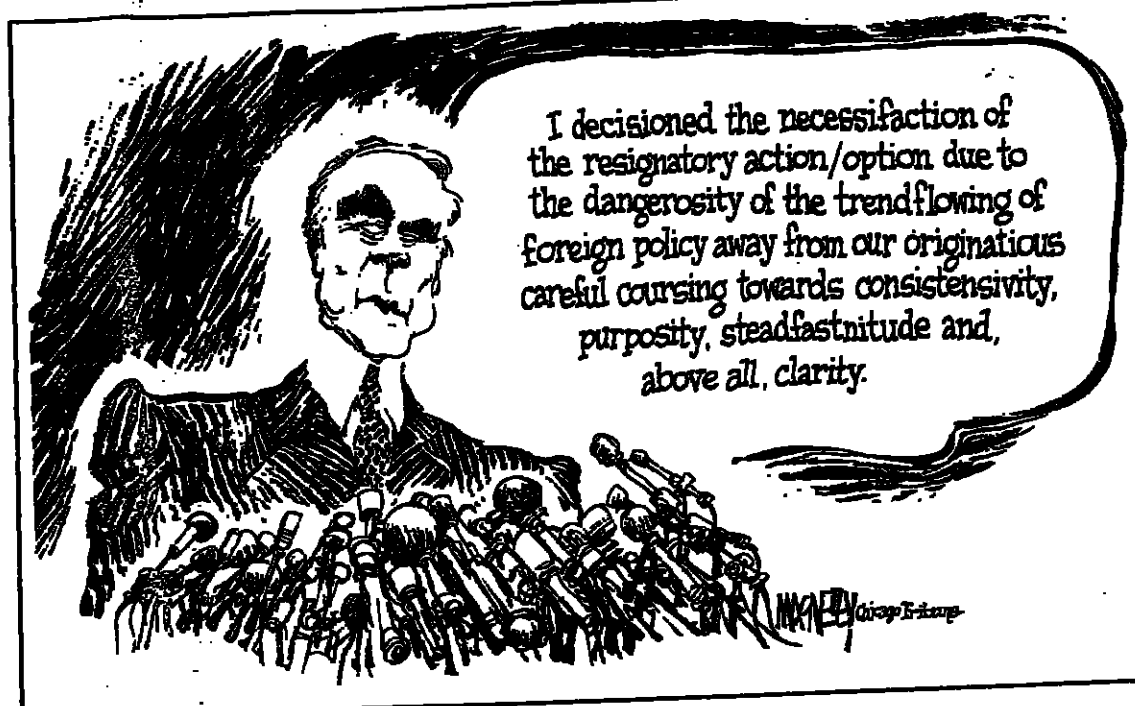
"We were accused," Goodman writes, "by the overwhelming majority of the men — including senior officers — of allowing this war to grow out of all proportion to the original goals by repeating official explanations we all knew to be false."

Israeli reservists called up for active duty are allowed to speak out critically once they are released, and some have already done so. An air force captain who took part in the bombing of Lebanon, in an evident reference to Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, said the war was one that "a man thirsty for war wanted." He said the declared objective of a line 25 miles north of the border had never been serious. "We dashed northward as far as possible without any intention whatsoever of stopping."

Supporters of Israel often say the world holds it to a double standard — criticizes its invasion of Lebanon, for example, when little was said about brutal Syrian or PLO actions there. Yes, there is a double standard. From its birth Israel asked to be judged as a light among the nations. We expect its leaders to tell the truth about their goals. We expect them not to commit armed aggression.

Ideals apart, there is a self-interest reason for Israel to keep to its standards. Consensus is crucial in Israel, the most democratic of countries. The end of the Israeli consensus for this war was signified by the belated demand of the Labor opposition — rejected by the Begin government — that it forswear an attack on Beirut. A Labor figure weighty in military matters, Gen. Mordecai Gur, a former chief of staff, said that all the fighting in Lebanon had been pointless after the first week, costing Israeli lives needlessly.

Labor's role in the Lebanese affair has been pathetic. Shimon Peres, the party leader, allowed himself to be drawn in by Sharon to a share of responsibility for the war, and hence was in a poor position to object when Sharon went on to bloodier objectives. No one will take Labor seriously now until it has a new leader. But the division in Israel is real. If Israeli forces go into Beirut, it will be worse. The New York Times.



## How to Halt the Nuclear Arms Race

By Jerome B. Wiesner

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — There is an easily structured, effective way to stop the escalating arms race. President Reagan should declare an open-ended unilateral moratorium, always subject to reversal, on the production, testing and deployment of new nuclear weapons and delivery systems. He should invite the Soviet Union to respond with a parallel declaration of purpose.

As one who has been involved in defense technology since World War II, who has always believed that minimum deterrence would prevent nuclear war, I am convinced that we need a fresh approach to tackling the problem. A moratorium is such an approach. We have three decades of failed negotiations behind us. Weapons agreements, with their inevitable protracted bargaining, take longer than mankind can afford.

The challenge is to action, not negotiation. Once both countries have declared a moratorium, either can take the initiative to go further and further along the path.

Since there is no known defense against incoming ballistic missiles, 200 large nuclear bombs, even if they missed major cities by a few miles, would destroy the recuperative power of either side. The basic number to keep in mind, therefore, is not the tens of thousands of bombs in existence but the certain ability to deliver 200 on either side. With the numbers

presently in existence, there is no way to prevent 200 bombs (and doubtless many more) from destroying the complete social fabric of both continents. The death count — a total made up of those killed by the initial attack plus the victims of the subhuman conditions that would follow — could be as much as 200 million.

Despite recognition by statesmen and scientists, from the very first nuclear explosion, that a force had been found that was too revolutionary to be considered in the framework of old ideas, the leaders of the superpowers (and increasing numbers of other nations) have not been deterred from letting nuclear weapons form the heart of their defense strategies.

Over the years there have been private and public appeals for restraint, restriction, and abolition of nuclear weapons as the essential first move toward peace and survival. Until now the race between peace-seekers and weapons experts has been unequal. Every new generation of weapons emerges faster than treaties to limit them, so that it has always been possible, as in the case of SALT-2, to argue that the finished treaty did not take into account the latest weapons.

At the same time, the awesome capabilities of the new weapons have added to the terror and also to the

difficulty of restricting the arms race. It is surely for this reason that we are experiencing the public drive to halt that race. This is undoubtedly why the proposed freeze has struck so resonant a chord. But a freeze — a negotiated, balanced, verifiable freeze — might, like all previous treaty attempts, take an unacceptably long time to negotiate. SALT-1 took three years. SALT-2 took seven, only to be rejected by a new administration. How long would it take to negotiate a "balanced" freeze?

A unilateral moratorium is a safe way out of this dilemma. Ending the arms race with a moratorium means giving up efforts to match weapon for weapon and achieve numerical balances, and depends instead entirely upon a secure deterrent.

A moratorium does not have to mean "stop everything," but it should halt testing, production and deployment of new nuclear weapons systems.

A moratorium is a way of arresting the arms race. What we ultimately do and how far we finally go beyond this easy initial stage depends upon how quickly side responds. The unilateral moratorium should be just a first step in global psychotherapy.

The writer, president emeritus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was science adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

# Reknitting U.S. Links To Europe

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — In Paris last Friday, François Mitterrand gave a visiting businessman a piece of his mind on the subject of Ronald Reagan. The Socialist president of France said that, in view of their different political outlooks, he had made a special point of trying to establish a personal rapport with Reagan. He recounted efforts at Ottawa, Yorktown, Cancun, Washington and Versailles. But he said he had been forced to the conclusion that there was no single issue on which he could trust the president of the United States.

That little episode expresses a general breakdown of the Atlantic connection. The West Germans, the British and the smaller European countries are as mad at Washington as are the French. Three weeks after the summit meetings in Versailles and Bonn, rebuilding allied unity has again acquired urgency.

The latest spell of Atlantic disarray rests on several issues, some familiar, some new. The Middle East, but to add grievances have recently been added two new ones.

One involves steel. After long negotiations with the European Economic Community, the Commerce Department found that steel exports from Europe benefited from various subsidies. The European steel industry, which is already reeling, has to find a new place to unload more than 10 percent of its exports.

More important is the pipeline decision. On June 18, after marathon back-and-forth bickering, President Reagan decided to oppose to the full a gas pipeline deal long since concluded by the Europeans with the Soviet Union. His decision, in theory at least, threatens to involve a dubious legal claim that European companies operating under license from U.S. firms are subject to U.S. law.

Most of the European leaders believed that President Reagan had moved away from the pipeline decision at Versailles. The evidence does indeed suggest that the president finally acted out of a spiteful determination to show the Europeans his muscle and thus win the applause of right-wing supporters at home.

Personal relations among proud leaders have now been badly damaged. Regaining old cohesion is bound to be long and difficult. But unless a new harmony is restored, the United States and Europe will not be able to work effectively on any of the common problems they face, especially in dealing with the Soviet Union.

A first stab at reknitting ties needs to be made, and the trick is to find an issue, separable from the rest, on which progress is possible. Steel is probably the best candidate. If the European manufacturers agree voluntarily to limit exports, the American companies can probably be induced to drop the complaints that led to the application of countervailing duties. Then a new arrangement can be worked out between the two officials principally involved. Fortunately, they are both sensible men — Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige and the Industries Commissioner of the EEC, Etienne Davignon.

Even if the steel handle can be grasped, however, nobody should mistake the meaning of the latest contretemps. The United States and Europe stand on the brink of a great split. At best, a long period of rebuilding lies ahead.

If he can't contribute anything useful, the president of the United States should at least keep his hands off the centerpiece of American diplomacy and international stability.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

## A Familiar Old South Atlantic Story

By Sumner Welles

WASHINGTON — The dangers in the dispute between Great Britain and Argentina over the sovereignty of the South Atlantic islands should not be minimized. The British government has dispatched warships to the Falklands, Argentina and Chilean naval units have been sent to adjacent waters, and armed forces have been landed at several points.

A peaceful settlement will not be advanced by the insulting references to the two great South American republics that are being made in London, nor by the flamboyant nationalism that is being aroused in Buenos Aires and Santiago.

These dreary islands near Cape Horn have no economic and only potential strategic value. Yet the

controversies they have provoked fill the diplomatic history of the 18th and 19th centuries.

They have been occupied successively by France, Great Britain and Spain. A quarrel over them brought Britain and Spain to the brink of war in 1771. British sovereignty over the Falklands, now maintained for 115 years, has never been recognized by Argentina.

The British government is creating the impression that the Argentine republic is only advancing her claims at this moment because of Britain's present weakness. Yet those claims have been repeatedly advanced for more than a century, and under the accepted principles of

international law they are far stronger than the British claims.

The Argentine's seizure of these islands in 1833 was facilitated by the United States.

Britain has proposed a submission of the respective claims to the International Court of Justice. This proposal has been rejected by the Argentine and Chilean governments, which have suggested a submission of all of the issues involved to an international conference.

The basic question is of outstanding importance to all of the American republics. Many powers have recently displayed a marked interest in the Antarctic. There is reason to

believe that mineral resources of great strategic as well as economic value are to be found there. If this controversy over the title to territories which command the access to Antarctica grows still more serious, not only will the security of both Argentina and Chile be prejudiced, but the peace of the entire hemisphere may be endangered.

What is equally important at this moment of world crisis is that no such breach between three leading nations of the West should be permitted to weaken the solidarity of the democratic front.

Sumner Welles (1892-1967) was undersecretary of state from 1931 to 1943. This article appeared in The Washington Post on March 3, 1948.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Who Conspires?

Regarding "A Pattern, Slaughters, History" (JHT, June 14): The Israelis certainly have no desire for "genocide" against the Palestinians, as Braham Storar alleges. But Palestinians and Arabs do conspire to destroy the Jewish state and its people.

SCOTT GORDON, Gstaad, Switzerland.

It should be of great comfort to Yasser Arafat at this time that Anthony Lewis has declared a personal war against Mr. Begin, and that he has now become (like Qadhafi, Khmeini and the Arab oil monopolies) one of his fervent supporters.

CARL FOREMAN, London.

### A Routine Chorus

Regarding "Israelis Have Lost a Luster" (JHT, June 28): Richard Cohen's column is the type of comment that routinely makes its way into the media whenever Israel takes

action to defend its vital interests. It appeared in the wake of the Yom Kippur war, when Israel was "intransigent" in not reaching an interim agreement with Egypt as quickly as Henry Kissinger would have liked; when Israel undertook the Litani River operation against the PLO; when it bombed the Iraqi reactor, and so on.

Every time, people who are far away from PLO or other Arab guns and bombs and are normally little or not at all involved with Israel begin to complain about Israel losing its soul, its luster, its credibility. Israel must then be "saved from itself," as George Ball likes to say.

One wonders why, of all the nations in this world, it is Israel that somehow is not entitled to shape its policies and defend its national interest — that is, survival — without a chorus of seemingly well-meaning on-lookers suggesting that it doesn't know what it is doing.

ROBERT B. GOLDMANN, New York.

### The Present Policy

Regarding "Kissinger on Lebanon, the West Bank, the Gulf" (JHT, June 17): Henry Kissinger misses the crux of the matter. European Jews have taken over Arab land and dispersed its population. At present, steps are being taken to annihilate the Palestinians by murdering them in Lebanon and by treating them as non-belongers in Israel — refusing all their elected leaders, closing their schools and universities and applying all means of degradation.

Most Palestinians have stated that they are willing to live in peace with the Israelis if they are treated with dignity and equality. This does not seem to be the official Israeli policy.

By supporting the brutal Israeli policies, the American people are participating in a genocide.

ALBERT HAZBUN, Athens.

For a Norwegian who has been pro-Jewish as long as I, it is harrowing to

experience the turmoil of one's feelings as a people which has suffered so much, achieved such great things and contributed so much to human advancement in virtually all fields of endeavor or debases itself by such actions.

O.J. HARTMANN-JOHENSEN, Eidsvaag, Norway.

### Who Is President?

I have been away from the United States for several months now, and am confused. Who is our president, Reagan or Begin?

CARRIE THOMPSON, Damascus.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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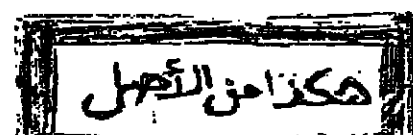
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## SCIENCE/ECOLOGY

## Ritual, Trade Trap Rhino

By Philip Shabecoff

**MASAI MIRA GAME** — "Be quiet," warned John, the guide, as he switched off the ignition of the Land Rover. He pointed to a wooded hill about 300 yards away. "Rhino," he whispered.

There, just below the crest of the dark, massive form of a black rhinoceros, the guide said, was a by-thing, born perhaps eight days before.

The party had spent most of the day traversing the rolling, open plains of this game reserve in the Masai Mara, Kenya, in search of rhinos. But these were the first rhinos to be seen.

Until the past few years, African black rhinoceroses, *Diceros bicornis*, were relatively abundant on these plains. But over the past decade, both the black and rhinoceros, *Ceratotherium simum*, have been disappearing rapidly throughout the continent.

Since the early 1970s, threat of poaching has been the primary cause of the decline in rhino numbers, according to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

One of those who helped unravel the once-mysterious tale is Edmund B. Martin, an American living in Kenya, who has investigated the fate of the African rhino since 1978 under the auspices of the World Wildlife Fund and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

The immediate cause of the wave of slaughter of the African rhino was a rapid rise in the price of rhinoceros horn starting in the early 1970s, Martin said. The price on the world market went from about \$35 a pound in 1972 to about \$250 a pound by 1978. Since black rhinos have two horns, each weighing four pounds or more, more than \$2,000 could be made from a single rhinoceros — more than the average Kenyan or Ugandan or Zambian earns in several years.

Rhino horns, being much smaller than elephant tusks, were easier to smuggle out of game preserves and national parks and ship to overseas markets, Martin said. Accordingly, African poachers turned from elephants and other species to rhinos.

Martin said the number of black African rhinos outside of zoos is estimated at 15,000, and white rhinos (both are actually shades of gray) at 3,000. Although there were no reliable counts until recently, conservationists believe the African rhino population was cut in half during the 1970s, Martin said. In Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, the rhino population is believed to have dropped by 90 percent. Zaire still has a fairly stable population.

In the Masai Mara reserve, the plains still teem with game — thousands of gazelles, topi, impalas, baboons, water buffalo, warthogs, and a pride of lions devouring its morning kill is a common sight. A single herd of elephants grazing in a marsh contained nearly 100 animals. But in the whole western half of the enormous game reserve there are believed to be only three rhinos left — the mother and its baby, and one male.

At first, no one could understand why the world price of rhino horn began to rise dramatically in the 1970s.

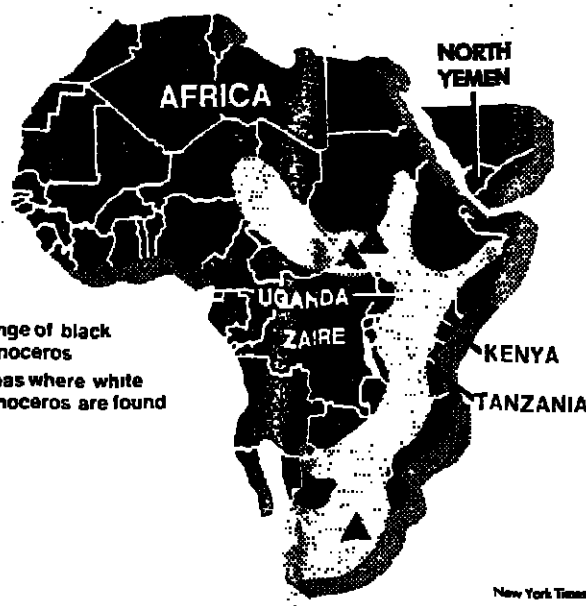
**Folk Pharmacopoeia** — East Asian countries, particularly China, Korea and Japan, had long imported rhinoceros horn and meat for use in their folk pharmacopoeia. Contrary to popular belief, Martin said, the horn is not widely valued as an aphrodisiac. Only on one small section of the east coast of India is it held in high esteem for such a purpose. In the rest of Asia, the horn and other parts of the animal are steeped in boiling water and used to treat fever.

But though traditional medicine shops in Asia continued to stock rhino horn and dried meat, the demand for the products on that continent did not soar, Martin found. The explanation for the sharp rise in rhino horn prices, therefore, had to be elsewhere.

The answer, Martin found by looking at trade patterns, lay in the southern Arabian peninsula: North Yemenis were importing rhinoceros horns to make handles for a ceremonial dagger, called *djambia*, worn as a token of reaching manhood.

They are worn by 90 percent of the men in the country — it is a sign of status after adolescence," Martin said. "They wear a dagger the way I wear a tie."

North Yemen was once a poor country. While rhino horn was the preferred material for *djambia* handles, few families had the money to buy it. Then, in the early



Range of black rhinoceroses  
Areas where white rhinoceroses are found

1970s, OPEC was formed, world oil prices shot up, and crude oil production in the Middle East rose sharply. Yemenis found work in the oil fields of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states, and began to send their earnings home.

As a result, they could afford more rhino horn and the demand drove the price up. North Yemen now imports about 40 percent of Africa's annual rhino horn production, with most of the rest still going to Asia, Martin said.

He and other conservationists agree that, if the pattern continues, the African rhino will become extinct. But there is little agreement on what to do about it.

Norman Myers, a British conservationist and author of "The Sinking Ark," a book about the extinction of species, believes that traditional methods of fighting poachers are doomed to failure. Myers, a resident of Nairobi, noted that \$2 million to \$3 million is being spent each year in Kenya alone to protect rhinos from poachers, without success.

He said the effort had reached such extremes that each individual rhino in the country has been assigned a guard. "If conservation comes down to that, we might as well admit defeat," he said. The problem is, he said, that frequently the guards are bribed by poachers.

"It's understandable when they can make more for a few minutes of looking the other way than they earn in a year," he said.

Myers favors a different approach. He would use diplomatic efforts to persuade North Yemen to bar the import of rhino horns. If necessary, he said, the issue should be taken to the United Nations.

"If the Yemenis got up to speak at the UN and everybody walked out, maybe they would get the message," he said.

"This is not traditional conservationist policy, which is to get on a white horse and go charging to put the bad guys in jail," he said.

"Go to the Source" — Martin plans other nontraditional methods to try to preserve the rhinoceros. He is organizing a project concentrating on Asia still



Formation of rhino has indirectly added to rhino's perils.

## EquaRights Backers Vow to Punish Victors

By Roy Shogren

**WASHINGTON** — The Equal Rights Amendment has officially died, but supporters vowed to punish its opponents both the political and the legal arena and to continue their fight.

"What is going for now is power," said Susan Smal, president of the National Organization for Women, largest and most militant of women's rights organizations. "I plan to live another 50 years," she said, "and I plan to see women's rights guaranteed by the Constitution."

Later Wednesday, at his White House press conference, he said he did not believe the 10-year fight over the Equal Rights Amendment was wasted. The president said he had initiated efforts at the state and federal level to find statutes that discriminate against women with a view toward changing them.

If the amendment's supporters had put their efforts and resources behind the approach he favored, Mr. Reagan said, they "might achieve what it is they want to achieve and much faster."

A further counterpoint was provided by Mrs. Schifly. "The ERA will take its place in history along with Prohibition and the child labor amendment as ideas that could not get enough support of the American people to come and remain part of the U.S. Constitution," she said.

"The gift that we give to American women today," she said, "is that they will forever be protected against the military draft."

At a press conference, Mrs. Smal said she would step up efforts to elect more women and to let officeholders who opposed the amendment.

Mrs. Smal said her organization planned to spend about \$1 million in the 1982 elections, and Mrs. Smal said the National Organization for Women hoped to raise \$5 million.

Mrs. Smal also said her organization had to organize "selective boycotts" against businesses that discriminate against women either in hiring or in the case of insurance companies, through market practices.

"We going to take the profit out of discrimination," she said.

Melton distributed a list of 12 legislators, 10 of them Democrats, who, in her estimation, "rocked" ratification in their state. She said women's groups would defeat them or take away power by electing more women. "With more feminists in the state, these men will never again rule," she said.

Smal concentrated her attack on the Republican Party, which did not support the Equal Rights Amendment in its 1980 national platform. She distributed a list of 37 Republican state legislators who opposed the amendment. She said the list would record that Pres-



Benjamin H. Saway

## College Student in U.S. Is Indicted For Refusing to Register for Draft

By Mark Forster

**SAN DIEGO** — A 21-year-old college student has become the first person to be indicted for refusing to register for a possible military draft under the Selective Service Law.

Benjamin H. Saway was indicted Wednesday by a U.S. grand jury on one count of failure to register, a felony that carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. He is the first American to be charged with a draft-law violation since the Vietnam War.

Mr. Saway, a political science major at Humboldt State University in Arcata, was expected to surrender for arraignment Thursday, according to a U.S. attorney, Peter K. Nunez.

"Affront to Freedom" — The accused is among 160 men whose names were forwarded last month by the Department of Justice in Washington to U.S. attorneys around the nation for possible prosecution for failure to register.

Mr. Saway said Monday that he considered draft registration

"an affront to freedom" and that he was willing to go to prison over the issue.

"I will not be a tool of the American military misdirection that involved us in Vietnam 15 years ago and that might see our involvement in El Salvador or Nicaragua today," Mr. Saway said.

Kathy Gilberd, a member of the National Lawyers Guild and of Mr. Saway's defense team said protests against prosecution of resisters had been planned at government buildings around the country.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice in Washington said more indictments were expected within several weeks.

The law requires only that 18-year-olds register so that the government has a list of potential draftees in the event of a national emergency. There is no draft.

The Selective Service estimates that about 257,000 young men have not registered since President Jimmy Carter revived registration in June, 1980. About 7.9 million have complied.

## U.S. May Resurrect A-Fuel Project

By Milton R. Benjamin

**WASHINGTON** — The White House is considering a recommendation that it revive and underwrite a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant in South Carolina that President Jimmy Carter blocked because it would produce plutonium, a material that can be used to make bombs.

The recommendation, sure to become an issue among those who are anxious about the proliferation of nuclear weapons, has been made by the Department of Energy to President Reagan's Cabinet Council on Natural Resources.

It affects a half-completed reprocessing plant in Barnwell, S.C., owned by Allied General Services Inc., a consortium made up of Allied Chemical Corp., Gulf Oil Corp. and Royal Dutch Shell. Energy Secretary James A. Edwards, who is from South Carolina, has long favored the plant.

Under the new proposal, the government would first undertake to buy the plutonium the plant produced, thus guaranteeing it a market. In addition, the government then would promise to buy out further investors in the plant if government policy turned against reprocessing in the future.

The administration, under the proposal, would also commit itself to try to provide "an improved regulatory and licensing environment" to facilitate completion and operation of the Barnwell plant.

About \$400 million is being sought from additional investors. One interested firm is said to be the Bechtel Group Inc., whose president is Secretary of State-designate George P. Shultz. Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger is a former Bechtel officer. A White House decision on the new proposal is expected late next month.

The Barnwell plant is designed

to separate plutonium from the spent fuel elements of nuclear power plants. About \$250 million had been spent on it when Mr. Carter ordered the "indefinite deferral" of commercial reprocessing in the United States in 1977.

Mr. Carter argued that use of reprocessed plutonium to refuel atomic power plants would not be economically competitive with slightly enriched uranium, and that the spread of reprocessing technology to Third World countries would increase the availability of plutonium that could readily be used to fabricate nuclear weapons.

Mr. Reagan, however, has repeatedly declared since his inauguration that he favors development of a commercial reprocessing industry in the United States.

While Mr. Reagan rejected an earlier recommendation from Mr. Edwards that the government buy the plant, the president instructed the Energy Department to "develop further recommendations for my further review on how to create a more favorable climate for private reprocessing efforts."

The result is the proposal that has gone to the White House, which would provide government protection for private investors in the Barnwell plant against "future policy changes" and which would have the government assure a "near-term demand for services."

"Completion of the Barnwell Nuclear Fuel Plant represents the only practical means of achieving a domestic reprocessing capability within the next 10 years," the report said.

## WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

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**QUATUOR BORODINE**  
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Watch for this feature every  
**MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY**

## Experiment in Controlled Drinking For Alcoholics Is a Dismal Failure

By Lois Timnick

**LOS ANGELES** — Ten years ago a select cadre of 20 men left California's Patton State Hospital near San Bernardino with special identification cards in their wallets. Each was an alcoholic who, the card said, had been retrained as a "social drinker."

The Patton project was said to be the first scientifically sound and sizable demonstration of the theory that some alcoholics might be able to drink without slipping into sobriety. Although the notion was not new, it spurred several further studies, notably a Rand Corp. report of 1976 that reached a similar conclusion.

Six have abandoned their efforts at controlled drinking and have become abstinent. But that change usually came only after multiple hospitalizations.

One is missing; he was certified as "gravely disabled" because of drinking about a year after being discharged from the Patton project.

The follow-up study — "Controlled Drinking by Alcoholics: New Findings and a Reevaluation of a Major Affirmative Study" — was conducted by psychologists Mary L. Penderly of the San Diego Veterans Administration Medical Center and UC-San Diego and Irving M. Maltzman of UCLA, and by Dr. L.J. West, chairman of psychiatry and biobehavioral sciences at UCLA.

Their findings contradicted the results claimed by the original investigators, Mark and Linda Sobell. The Sobells' work at Patton — he was then a graduate student and she was an undergraduate — launched their careers. The new study also contradicts results reported by a team headed by Glenn R. Caddy at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Va., that conducted the third-year follow-up. Reached in Toronto, where he works at the Addiction Research Foundation, Mark Sobell said that he still embraces controlled drinking as a possibility for some alcoholics, but that he now considers it a goal for people with less serious drinking problems.

Their findings, part of which will be published in Science, show the behavior modification effort to have been an abysmal failure. Nineteen of the 20 men trained to drink are not now and never have been drinking moderately; the one who is doing so appears to have been mistakenly classified as an alcoholic.

The majority were rehospitalized for alcoholism treatment within a year after their discharge from the research project, the new study finds. Follow-up studies of the Patton men conducted at one, two and three years had claimed that most of the men were "functioning well," and doing better than a control group given conventional treatment.

No one knows how many alcoholics may have died or spent most of their remaining years drunk in the belief that they could drink socially and keep it under control — or how many clinicians have attempted to treat alcoholic patients in the belief that drinking a little, rather than not at all, had been shown to be better for them.

But the fate of those original 20 men is known. The new study reports that:

- Four are dead of alcohol-related causes. For example, one was found floating face down in a lake, and another committed suicide by jumping off a pier. Both had blood-alcohol levels three times that considered legal drunkenness.
- Eight continued to drink excessively despite repeated damaging consequences, such as job loss, arrest, marital breakup or hospitalization.

Rehospitalized within the first year, 10 of them readmitted to Patton.

Penderly's team sought out relatives to confirm or deny the men's stories and sifted through hospital and police records and coroners' reports. Their follow-up took six years.

The Sobells' results were considered impressive despite the small number of subjects, because of the project's meticulous scientific design and its detailed, once-a-month follow-up.

But both those features are now in question. Penderly's team says that, either the Sobells and Caddy did not actually do the follow-up interviews; they did do them and chose to ignore negative information; or a bit of both. Few of the alcoholics or their families remember being contacted frequently, and some of those who were contacted say they lied.

Penderly's team also alleges that the Sobells may have attempted to stack the outcome. The men with the best prognosis were assigned to the experimental group; subjects who misbehaved were switched to the control group.

But the discrepancies go beyond quibbles over methodology. "It is clear that patients who were reported as successful examples of controlled drinking were in fact not successful but readmitted to the same hospital for pathological drinking during that same time," L.J. West of UCLA said. "This is an indictment of the credibility of the entire study."

The Rand Corp. backed down considerably in a 1980 follow-up of its original study after finding that only a very few alcoholics were successful at controlling their drinking over the long haul.

Another one-time enthusiast of controlled drinking, Dr. John Ewing of the University of North Carolina, revised his thinking after finding that, two to four years after he trained 35 alcoholics as social drinkers, all had relapsed.

Dr. Joe Takamine, chairman of the American Medical Association's task force on alcoholism and the immediate past president of the Alcoholism Council of California, said the debunking of controlled drinking "proves what many of us have long felt clinically, that abstinence is the only safe path for alcoholics."

On 24 May, 1982, The International Herald Tribune ran this story:

**Chicago Hilton Fire Kills 4, Hurts 11**  
CHICAGO — A fire broke out Sunday morning in an upper floor of the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago's Loop, killing at least four persons and injuring 11, officials said.

A helicopter rescued people from the roof of the hotel and from the top of a hotel marquee. Officials said the blaze broke out on the 20th floor of the 12-story hotel, spreading thick, choking smoke through the upper floors. The cause of the fire was not known.

In the light of this event it seems reasonable to us to point out that in Athens there is only one 100% fireproof hotel — and that's the

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**MEMORIAL NOTICE**  
SERGE RUEFF regrets to announce the death of  
LESTER WILLIS  
on May 20, 1982.  
There will be a memorial service at the American Cathedral, 23 Ave. George V, Tuesday, July 6th, at 12 noon.

**Polio Kills 9 in S. Africa**  
The Associated Press  
TIZANEEN, South Africa — Nine persons have died and 133 have been hospitalized in a polio outbreak in the northwestern Transvaal province, the Health and Welfare Department reported.



**NYSE Index**

## Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

## Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 8)

**Sales Figures are unaffordable**

- **A**—New yearly loss; **B**—New Yearly high.
- Unless otherwise stated, ratios of dividends to earnings table are annual distributions based on the largest or most annual declaration. Stocked or extra funds or payments expected to register are listed in the following footnotes.
- **A**—Also extra or extra; **B**—Annual ratio plus 10% (yearly).
- **C**—Liquidated dividend; **D**—Declared or paid in 1970.
- **E**—1970; **F**—Declared or paid after stock dividend (1970); **G**—Paid this year; dividend omitted, deferred or no dividend of 1970; **H**—1970; **I**—1970; **J**—1970; **K**—1970; **L**—1970; **M**—1970; **N**—1970; **O**—1970; **P**—1970; **Q**—1970; **R**—1970; **S**—1970; **T**—1970; **U**—1970; **V**—1970; **W**—1970; **X**—1970; **Y**—1970; **Z**—1970; **AA**—1970; **AB**—1970; **AC**—1970; **AD**—1970; **AE**—1970; **AF**—1970; **AG**—1970; **AH**—1970; **AI**—1970; **AJ**—1970; **AK**—1970; **AL**—1970; **AM**—1970; **AN**—1970; **AO**—1970; **AP**—1970; **AQ**—1970; **AR**—1970; **AS**—1970; **AT**—1970; **AU**—1970; **AV**—1970; **AW**—1970; **AX**—1970; **AY**—1970; **AZ**—1970; **BA**—1970; **BB**—1970; **BC**—1970; **BD**—1970; **BE**—1970; **BF**—1970; **BG**—1970; **BH**—1970; **BI**—1970; **BJ**—1970; **BK**—1970; **BL**—1970; **BM**—1970; **BN**—1970; **BO**—1970; **BP**—1970; **BQ**—1970; **BR**—1970; **BS**—1970; **BT**—1970; **BU**—1970; **BV**—1970; **BW**—1970; **BX**—1970; **BY**—1970; **BZ**—1970; **CA**—1970; **CB**—1970; **CC**—1970; **CD**—1970; **CE**—1970; **CF**—1970; **CG**—1970; **CH**—1970; **CI**—1970; **CJ**—1970; **CK**—1970; **CL**—1970; **CM**—1970; **CN**—1970; **CO**—1970; **CP**—1970; **CQ**—1970; **CR**—1970; **CS**—1970; **CT**—1970; **CU**—1970; **CV**—1970; **CW**—1970; **CX**—1970; **CY**—1970; **CZ**—1970; **DA**—1970; **DB**—1970; **DC**—1970; **DD**—1970; **DE**—1970; **DF**—1970; **DG**—1970; **DH**—1970; **DI**—1970; **DJ**—1970; **DK**—1970; **DL**—1970; **DM**—1970; **DN**—1970; **DO**—1970; **DP**—1970; **DQ**—1970; **DR**—1970; **DS**—1970; **DT**—1970; **DU**—1970; **DV**—1970; **DW**—1970; **DX**—1970; **DY**—1970; **DZ**—1970; **EA**—1970; **EB**—1970; **EC**—1970; **ED**—1970; **EE**—1970; **EF**—1970; **EG**—1970; **EH**—1970; **EI**—1970; **EJ**—1970; **EK**—1970; **EL**—1970; **EM**—1970; **EN**—1970; **EO**—1970; **EP**—1970; **EQ**—1970; **ER**—1970; **ES**—1970; **ET**—1970; **EU**—1970; **EV**—1970; **EW**—1970; **EX**—1970; **EY**—1970; **EZ**—1970; **FA**—1970; **FB**—1970; **FC**—1970; **FD**—1970; **FE**—1970; **FF**—1970; **FG**—1970; **FH**—1970; **FI**—1970; **FJ**—1970; **FK**—1970; **FL**—1970; **FM**—1970; **FN**—1970; **FO**—1970; **FP**—1970; **FQ**—1970; **FR**—1970; **FS**—1970; **FT**—1970; **FU**—1970; **FV**—1970; **FW**—1970; **FX**—1970; **FY**—1970; **FZ**—1970; **GA**—1970; **GB**—1970; **GC**—1970; **GD**—1970; **GE**—1970; **GF**—1970; **GG**—1970; **GH**—1970; **GI**—1970; **GJ**—1970; **GK**—1970; **GL**—1970; **GM**—1970; **GN**—1970; **GO**—1970; **GP**—1970; **GQ**—1970; **GR**—1970; **GS**—1970; **GT**—1970; **GU**—1970; **GV**—1970; **GW**—1970; **GX**—1970; **GY**—1970; **GZ**—1970; **HA**—1970; **HB**—1970; **HC**—1970; **HD**—1970; **HE**—1970; **HF**—1970; **HG**—1970; **HI**—1970; **HJ**—1970; **HK**—1970; **HL**—1970; **HM**—1970; **HN**—1970; **HO**—1970; **HP**—1970; **HQ**—1970; **HR**—1970; **HS**—1970; **HT**—1970; **HU**—1970; **HV**—1970; **HW**—1970; **HX**—1970; **HY**—1970; **HZ**—1970; **IA**—1970; **IB**—1970; **IC**—1970; **ID**—1970; **IE**—1970; **IF**—1970; **IG**—1970; **IH**—1970; **II**—1970; **IJ**—1970; **IK**—1970; **IL**—1970; **IM**—1970; **IN**—1970; **IO**—1970; **IP**—1970; **IQ**—1970; **IR**—1970; **IS**—1970; **IT**—1970; **IU**—1970; **IV**—1970; **IW**—1970; **IX**—1970; **IY**—1970; **IZ**—1970; **JA**—1970; **JB**—1970; **JC**—1970; **JD**—1970; **JE**—1970; **JF**—1970; **JG**—1970; **JH**—1970; **JI**—1970; **JJ**—1970; **JK**—1970; **JL**—1970; **JM**—1970; **JN**—1970; **JO**—1970; **JP**—1970; **JQ**—1970; **JR**—1970; **JS**—1970; **JT**—1970; **JU**—1970; **JV**—1970; **JW**—1970; **JX**—1970; **JY**—1970; **JZ**—1970; **KA**—1970; **KB**—1970; **KC**—1970; **KD**—1970; **KE**—1970; **KF**—1970; **KG**—1970; **KH**—1970; **KI**—1970; **KJ**—1970; **KL**—1970; **KM**—1970; **KN**—1970; **KO**—1970; **KP**—1970; **KQ**—1970; **KR**—1970; **KS**—1970; **KT**—1970; **KU**—1970; **KV**—1970;

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## SPORTS

## Russia Eliminates Belgium; Austria Draws With Irish

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BARCELONA — The Soviet Union eliminated Belgium from the World Cup soccer championships Thursday night with a 1-0 victory in a lachrymose match between two of Europe's supposedly top soccer teams.

Even the goal, when it came three minutes after the interval, was temporary.

## WORLD CUP SOCCER

only temporarily relieved an evening of almost complete boredom and ineptitude. The 35,000 spectators dotted around the 103,000-capacity Nou Camp stadium showed their approval by slow hand-clapping and booing long before the end.

Earlier, in Madrid, Northern Ireland and Austria tied, 2-2, in a match that eliminated the Austrians and kept alive Irish hopes of qualifying for the semifinals.

The Russians, who were whistled at as they left the field at half-time, were a poor imitation of the fluent team they were in the first round. In the second half they at last created a good move and the only goal.

Going around the long red line of the Belgian defense for the first time, Yuri Gavrilov pulled the ball back from the by-line for midfielder Khoren Oganesian to shoot past Belgium's third-string goalkeeper, Jacques Munaron.

The goal remained the Russians' only shot on target in the entire match, while Belgium, which needed to win to stay in the World Cup, did little better.

The Soviet Union and Poland will meet Sunday to decide which team will represent Eastern Europe in the semifinals.

## Hamilton Scores Twice

In Madrid, Billy Hamilton scored twice as Northern Ireland tied Austria.

Hamilton, who plays in the English third division for Burnley, scored both goals with headers inside the box — the first in the 27th minute to put Northern Ireland ahead, 1-0, and the second in the 74th minute to tie the score at 2-2.

Austria scored twice in the second half, with goals by Bruno Pezzey in the 49th minute and substitute Reinhold Hintermaier in the 67th. The game was played in temperatures that reached 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37 Celsius) before a crowd of only 20,000 in a 62,000-seat stadium.

The semifinalist from Group D will be decided Sunday when Northern Ireland meets France. The French, 1-0 winners over Austria, will start as the favorite and need only a draw to advance. But Northern Ireland, the only undefeated in four World Cup games.

Northern Ireland's manager, Billy Bingham, declared, "Our character came through when it looked as if we were beaten. France are an extremely good team, but we still have a chance. We are not out of it."

On Hamilton's opening goal,

Gerry Armstrong made a strong run down the right wing before sending over a perfect cross to the far post that Hamilton headed into the net.

In the second half the Austrians, fielding a much changed lineup from the side that lost to France, struck twice within 18 minutes.

Walter Schachner gave a sign of things to come when his shot just missed, striking the post before being kicked away by an Irish defender. Ernst Baumgartner's shot from the ensuing corner kick was deflected off an Irish leg to Pezzey, who flicked it into the bottom left corner of the net. The Irish goalie, Jim Platt, starting in place of the injured Pat Jennings, could only watch helplessly.

The Austrians then began to take charge. They went ahead when Herbert Prohaska sent a free kick 20 meters from the Irish goal to Hintermaier, who cracked a thunderous shot into the roof of Platt's net.

The Irish comeback began when his cross struck Erich Obermayer and was deflected into the space on the right. Full-back Chris Nicholl ran through to hook the ball to Hamilton, who headed it downward into an open net.

Armstrong was the Irish star with his constant running and deft ball control. For Austria, Gernot Jurin was effective and caused some problems for the Irish rear with his shoot-on-sight tactics. The team was also well led by the veteran Pezzey, who contributed much to the Austrian attack.

Austria made a tactical change at half-time when it introduced Kurt Weid in place of Johann Presgubauer and Hintermaier in place of Maximilian Hagmayr. Ireland took off teen-ager Norman Whiteside for Noel Broderick in the 57th minute.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE  
Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	42	31	.573	—
Milwaukee	38	35	.520	4 1/2
Baltimore	37	36	.507	5 1/2
Cleveland	34	39	.465	8 1/2
New York	33	40	.450	9 1/2
Toronto	32	41	.438	10 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	45	28	.615	—
Los Angeles	42	31	.573	3 1/2
Chicago	41	32	.562	4 1/2
Seattle	38	35	.520	7 1/2
San Diego	37	36	.507	8 1/2
Philadelphia	36	37	.490	9 1/2
Minnesota	35	38	.477	10 1/2

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	41	32	.562	—
St. Louis	40	33	.548	1 1/2
Montreal	39	34	.530	2 1/2
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Austrian left back Bernd Krauss (2) flew backward as he tried to stop a kick by right wing Norman Whiteside of Northern Ireland in Thursday's match in Madrid. The two sides drew, 2-2.

## Ivie Leads Tigers' Rout of Red Sox

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — Mike Ivie drove in four runs with a home run and a single. Alan Trammell hit a two-run homer, and Lance Parrish and Tom Brookens collected three hits apiece Wednesday night as the Detroit Tigers crushed the Boston Red Sox, 12-3.

Dan Petry (7-5) pitched the first seven innings for the Tigers and gave up five hits before he was relieved by Dave Tobik. Pat Underwood finished up as Detroit got only its second victory in its last 16 games and its first over Boston in 11 meetings.

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Braves 5, Astros 4

In the National League, at Atlanta, Bob Horner hit two home runs and the Braves, with four runs in the ninth inning, defeated Houston, 5-4.

Phillies 6, Cardinals 3

In Philadelphia, pitcher Larry Christenson hit a two-run double and Bob Dernier went 4-for-5 to lead the Phillies back into first place in the National League East with a 6-3 victory over St. Louis.

Dodgers 5, Padres 1

In Los Angeles, Dusty Baker hit a bases-loaded home run in the fifth as the Dodgers beat San Diego, 5-1, in the first game of a doubleheader. In the second game, Jerry Kennedy hit a three-run home

in the fifth and Gene Richards scored the tie-breaking run in the sixth as the Padres won, 6-4.

Pirates 7, Cubs 3

In Chicago, Willie Stargell, appearing as a pinch hitter in the sixth inning, hit his first home run since August, 1980, to drive in three runs in Pittsburgh's 7-3 victory over the Cubs.

Expos 4, Mets 1

In Montreal, Tim Lincecum and Gary Carter hit home runs as the Expos beat New York, 4-1.

Giants 7, Reds 6

In San Francisco, Johnnie LeMaster scored from third base on a wild pitch by Charlie Leibrandt in the bottom of the 12th to lift the Giants to a 7-6 victory over Cincinnati.

## Wednesday's Baseball Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh 11, Chicago 7

St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 3

San Diego 5, Los Angeles 1

San Francisco 7, Cincinnati 6

Atlanta 5, Houston 4

St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 3

San Diego 5, Los Angeles 1

San Francisco 7, Cincinnati 6

Atlanta 5, Houston 4

St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 3

San Diego 5, Los Angeles 1

San Francisco 7, Cincinnati 6

Atlanta 5, Houston 4

St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 3

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Atlanta 5, Houston 4

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In Montreal, Tim Lincecum and Gary Carter hit home runs as the Expos beat New York, 4-1.

Giants 7, Reds 6

In San Francisco, Johnnie LeMaster scored from third base on a wild pitch by Charlie Leibrandt in the bottom of the 12th to lift the Giants to a 7-6 victory over Cincinnati.

## Wednesday's Baseball Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh 11, Chicago 7

St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 3

San Diego 5, Los Angeles 1

San Francisco 7, Cincinnati 6

Atlanta 5, Houston 4

St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 3

San Diego 5, Los Angeles 1

San Francisco 7, Cincinnati 6

Atlanta 5, Houston 4

St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 3

San Diego 5, Los Angeles 1

San Francisco 7, Cincinnati 6

Atlanta 5, Houston 4

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San Diego 5, Los Angeles 1

San Francisco 7, Cincinnati 6

Atlanta 5, Houston 4

St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 3

San Diego 5, Los Angeles 1

San Francisco 7, Cincinnati 6

Braves 5, Astros 4

In the National League, at Atlanta, Bob Horner hit two home runs and the Braves, with four runs in the ninth inning, defeated Houston, 5-4.

Phillies 6, Cardinals 3

In Philadelphia, pitcher Larry Christenson hit a two-run double and Bob Dernier went 4-for-5 to lead the Phillies back into first place in the National League East with a 6-3 victory over St. Louis.

Dodgers 5, Padres 1



OBSERVER Clear the Desk, George

By Russell Baker  
NEW YORK — Memo to the new secretary of state: Dear George, will you please tend to the following right away? (1) Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe — Stop it from being built. We don't want our NATO pals dependent on Commie gas, do we? Explain why it's better for Europeans to continue paying extortionate prices to Arabs for oil. Think of something to tell them, will you, George? (2) Whereabouts of El Salvador — Find out as quick as you can if El Salvador is still around. It was there a few months ago. We discovered it a year or so back. What a find! The ideal place to defeat Soviet Communism. Our strategy was to hold elections that would give the good guy — Napoleon Something Or Other — a mandate for good government. We poured everything into getting those elections held and afterwards the president said it was a great victory. I don't know why because the good guy — Napoleon — was beaten. Right after that the whole country disappeared. Find out if it's really gone or whether the television industry just canceled it on account of low ratings. It's silly having our great victories vanish like this. (3) Falkland Islands bill — George, let me tell you about Maggie Thatcher. For the last few months she has been acting like the real Ronald Reagan. Retaking those sheep-strewn islands cost her a bundle and a half. Let her know right away we can't afford to pick up any of the bill. Our policy is "billionaires for the B-1 bomber but not one cent for sheep fleeces." (4) Middle East mess — Would you believe that after all the weapons we gave Israel to save the Middle East, from Communism, Israel has used them to get Lebanon? I get the feeling Israel doesn't respect us anymore, George. Or are they just sore at us because we sold those AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia? Tell them to stop killing and maiming helpless people with our hardware. Ask Menachem who he thinks he is. The real Ronald Reagan? But don't hurt his feelings. We have elections coming up here in November and don't want

Percy Grainger: Honoring a Gifted Eccentric

By Harold C. Schonberg  
NEW YORK — The piece is named "The Warriors," it was composed in 1913, and it is in one movement, lasting about 20 minutes. It is scored for three or more pianos, is very heavy on percussion, has an offstage brass choir, and has so many rhythmic complexities that two or more conductors are needed. It is basically tonal, but has spiky bursts of dissonance. Obviously a score by Charles Ives.  
Wrong. Percy Grainger was the composer. To celebrate his 100th birthday (he was born in Melbourne, Australia, on July 8, 1882), Gerard Schwartz will conduct "The Warriors" at the Waterloo Music Festival on Saturday in Stanhope, N.J. In addition, at his Goodman House concerts for 1982-83, Schwartz will honor Grainger's memory by reviving other pieces.  
Grainger wrote an immense amount of music in his life, most of which is unknown. He was an avant-gardist and a pioneer in folk-music research. Yet the pieces for which he is remembered today are of the "Country Gardens" and "Molly on the Shore" variety — pleasant and charming, but essentially salon works. Grainger must have come to loathe "Country Gardens."  
For he composed some remarkably ambitious, daring pieces, and it was by those that he desperately wanted to be remembered. When the few musicians who know Grainger's big scores talk about the music, the name of Ives invariably comes up. But the chances are that Grainger had never heard a note of Ives' music, though in many respects he was working in much the same direction.  
He was a strange man, an eccentric all the way through, and his life was full of contradictions. The facts of his life are detailed in the recently revised biography by John Bird, published by Faber & Faber. Until Bird's researches (from which much of the information in this article is derived) came out, many of us who admired Grainger and his music did not realize just how peculiar the man was. We knew of his obvious eccentricities — how he was a culture faddist who sometimes hiked from concert to concert, and how he inveighed against German hegemony in music.  
We were amused and enchanted when we looked up the newspaper reports of his marriage to Viola Strom in 1928. For he was, as Bird took over the Hollywood Bowl. First played at a regular concert. At the end of the concert he conducted the orchestra in his own "To a Nordic Princess" (Viola was Swedish). Then she came forth and the marriage ceremony took place on stage, before the Hollywood Bowl audience of about 15,000.  
But who would have known that Grainger's sex life was involved with flagellation and masochism? That he was an atheist who could not resist an Anglo-Saxon morality, goodie-goodie and "cant"? That he was a virulent racist with a special antipathy to Jews? (He was convinced that all important composers had blue eyes. Grainger had blue eyes.) That he had constant incest fantasies? (There is every indication that his relationship with his domineering, neurotic mother — who committed suicide in 1922 — had its incestuous side.)  
As a pianist he had a long international career. He had a powerful technique (much better than some critics have indicated), the kind of singing tone characteristic of most 19th-century pianists, rock-steady rhythm, and a wonderfully breezy, uninhibited way of approaching music.  
His repertoire reflected his romanticism. It has little Bach (except in transcription), no Mozart or Haydn that one can remember, little Beethoven or Schubert. But, starting from Schumann, Chopin and Liszt, a good part of the 19th century was his. Fortunately he left many records, from 1908 until near his death in 1961, and it is an impressive legacy.  
It was as a composer, however, that he wanted to be known. He was a popular pianist who spent his life on the concert stage in order to make enough money to be able to compose. He never took his own playing very seriously, and it always seemed to amaze him that audiences did. Toward the end he almost went broke because he would give his services to orchestras free if they would play his music.  
He invented the term "free music" by that he meant a music freed from traditional techniques. He boasted that he had divorced himself from "the filthy Sonata-Symphony form." There was a strong parallel with what Ives was doing. Grainger, like Ives, would juxtapose unrelated melodies so that they came together in discordant clashes.  
As early as the turn of the century he was experimenting with irregular meters, and some of the combinations are so difficult to count that the music is all but unplayable. Again the parallel with Ives is unmistakable. With such a score as "Random Round" in 1912 he anticipated the aleatory and indeterminacy of John Cage and Karlheinz Stockhausen. Thematic material in "Random Round" is, according to Bird, "treated in 10 to 20 variant forms and, to a harmonic ostinato strummed on a guitar, the vocalists and instrumentalists are at liberty to take any variant at their will (at any speed, and jump to another at will, but at the correct pitch)."  
The British folk tradition permeates a good deal of his music. All his life Grainger was in-



Grainger at the piano: A life full of contradictions.

Two of the six crocodiles the King of Nepal sent to President Reagan expired en route. But National Zoo reprieve keeps Laurie Bingham says in Washington that the remaining female and three males survived their flight from the Himalayas just fine and are "swimming around and climbing out of their tank to bask in the sun." She hopes the Harvard-educated king will send one or two female replacements so the endangered Gharials, as the crocs are called, can be bred. The 3-year-old reptiles are three feet long but can grow to a length of 30 feet. Arts patron Rebekah West Harkness left in her 20-piece jewelry collection for use by Name Reagan and future U.S. first ladies. The jewels, which would be stored at the Smithsonian Institution when not in use, include pearl studded necklaces, brooches and earrings, sapphires and amethysts, a gold tiara, a tortoise-shell pocket watch and items designed by the artist Salvador Dali. Harkness will be filed in New York after she died June 17 from cancer. She left an estate worth up to \$2 million, court papers said. Harkness founded the Harkness Ballet, bankrolled the Joffrey Ballet for two years and sponsored other dance companies and festivals.  
Diana, Princess of Wales, was 21 Thursday. Newspapers printed greetings and a special portrait of her by the photographer Lord Snowdon, but Buckingham Palace said she had been so busy since the birth of her son that no celebrations had been planned. Last year Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Andrew had his 21st birthday party four months after his birthday. Meanwhile, Diana's son, Prince William of Wales, is already being commemorated on spoons, stamps and porcelain roses — at a very real price. Businessmen hoping to cash in on the birth of the future king began advertising a host of mail-order souvenirs within 36 hours of his arrival June 21. For \$29.95 (about \$54) there's a solid silver baby spoon, with the initials of William's parents. Charles and Diana, set in entwined hearts. The royal baby collection, including a three-piece pewter coffee service, a silver and gilt goblet, a silver enamel box, a pair of porcelain plates and a porcelain rosette with a silver stem for \$739.80.

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